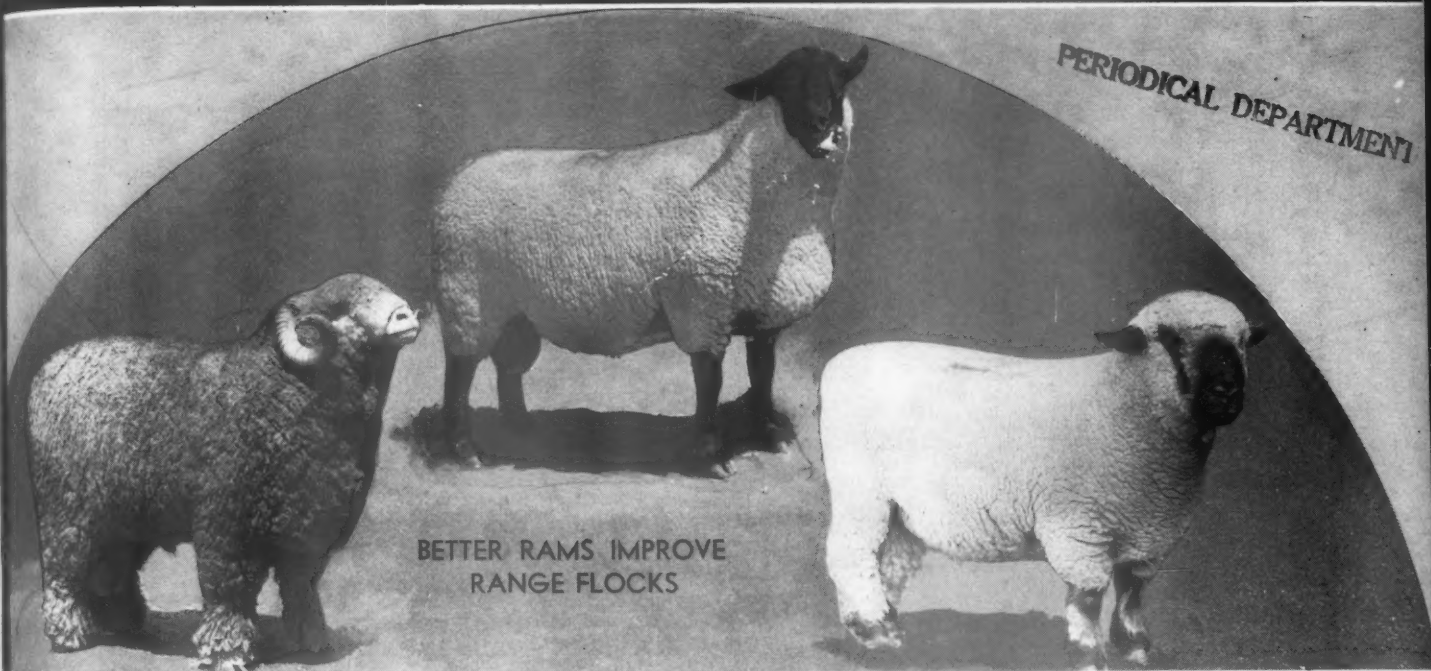


THE NATIONAL

# Wool Grower

PERIODICAL DEPARTMENT



BETTER RAMS IMPROVE  
RANGE FLOCKS

## 28th National Ram Sale

August 24-25, 1943

Salt Lake Union Stockyards

North Salt Lake, Utah



VOLUME XXXIII

AUGUST, 1943

NUMBER 8

# **YES!!**

## **We'll Be Ready for the 1943 Fall Run**

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Our entire organizations are prepared to furnish their usual splendid services  
—Certified Weights - Honest Feeds - Careful Handling - Wide Outlet  
and National Distribution.

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Our Market Sales Agencies are anxious to place your stock at its most advantageous position to secure its highest worth.

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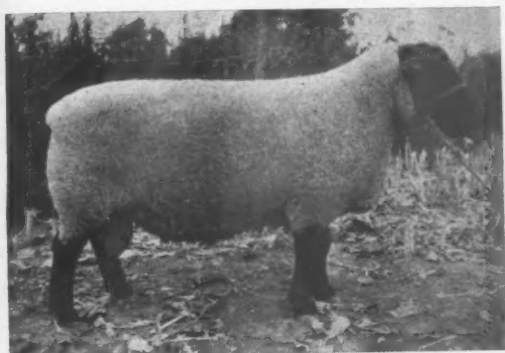
Only at CENTRAL MARKETS can dependable handling be absolutely assured  
this fall.



# WALTER P. HUBBARD

Junction City, Oregon

## SUFFOLKS AND HAMPSHIRE



YELDHAM TEMPLAR

Yeldham Templar is now heading our flock of registered Suffolks, following U. of I. No. 282s-ASSS 3133, the three-year-old ram for which we paid \$1,000.00 in 1941 Sale.

Our 1943 studs and registered pens are with one or two exceptions sired by U. of I. No. 282-3133.

We are importing two other outstanding rams from the top flocks in England this year.

Several of the best Hampshire rams to be had in the United States have been added to our flock of registered Hampshires. The most recent purchase is Renks' Beau Jack, from Wm. F. Renk & Sons, of Sun Prairie, Wis.

## Waldo Hills Stock Farm

# SUFFOLKS

My consignment to the National includes:

4 SINGLE STUD RAMS

2 PENS, 5 EACH, REGISTERED YEARLING RAMS

5 YEARLING EWES

5 EWE LAMBS

They have quality and size.

My Rams and Ewes have sold consistently among the tops for the last eight years.

Come to the National Ram Sale at Salt Lake City, August 24th and 25th, and make your selection.

**FLOYD T. FOX**

**Silverton, Oregon**



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# EDITORIALS

## The Wool Situation

THE most significant development in wool affairs is the announcement that manufacturers who were working on government orders for woollen goods to be delivered this fall would be permitted to postpone deliveries until next year.

It appears to have been officially requested that only 50 per cent of scheduled deliveries of serge, shirting flannel, blankets, overcoatings and linings be made from September to December. The balance of deliveries may be made in the first four months of 1944.

### Lower Army Orders

The War Production Board indicated that the purpose of this action is to permit the mills to devote machinery more largely to the production of civilian fabrics. The announcement has quite generally been interpreted as supporting recent assertions that the heavy orders for woollen clothing for the Army and Navy have put those forces in a comfortable position as to supplies for the number of men in service and in training and for additional men likely to be inducted.

Estimates of requirements for the Army have undoubtedly needed revision because such a large proportion of the overseas forces are fighting in tropical areas where uniforms are chiefly of cotton, and "shorts" at that. Blanket requirements are also much lower in those branches of the service. It has always been recognized that it could not be expected that military orders for woollen materials would continue to be so heavy as in 1941 and 1942.

A part of the 1943 orders covered lend-lease goods. Reports vary as to continuation of this business, though here also such orders must, at some time, decline or disappear.

Army officials have stated that in the future new contracts will call for 100 per cent of domestic wool and there is a prospect that the Navy will specify a larger proportion of domestic wool than it has usually called for.

### Strong Civilian Demand

Wool growers can find assurance in the strong demand from the civilian trade of an outlet to offset reductions in the use of wool for military purposes. Civilian business was subject to drastic restrictions in the amount of new wool allotted to it. W.P.B. rules compelled the use of adulterants and substitutes, but all through the public showed a strong preference for all-wool and new-wool materials. The labeling act has rendered a real service to consumer buyers and to makers of quality clothing, and will continue to furnish that service.

The W.P.B. should now go farther and remove all restrictions upon the use of wool for civilian goods.

The condition of business in women's wear was recently stated by F. E. Ackerman of our American Wool Council:

Consumer purchases of garments, particularly in the women's wear field, continue at an unprecedented rate. I have just talked to some retail merchants who tell me that they have never experienced anything like it, either from the standpoint of volume or character of customers. The buying is being done by new money. Merchants in medium-sized towns who once knew all of their customers, by sight at least, say they don't know any of them now. Price seems to be no object, and women of the working class or the wives of workers, are buying Mangone, Carnegie or Carmel suits and coats. If you don't know these names, they mean the highest priced women's wear in the country.

This large civilian purchasing should continue at least as long as plants are producing planes, ships and other war equipment and causing general labor shortages and high wages. It should bridge the gap between wartime and the after-war normal in domestic industry, and there are many people who are confident that post-war readjustment will never produce such a low level as was brought about by the delayed deflation that came in the early thirties.

Unfortunately, there is something of a catch for the grower in this civilian demand. It is in the large volume of imported wool, particularly fine wool, that is now going into civilian goods. This is a result of O.P.A. ceiling prices for foreign wools that are from 10 to 15 cents per pound lower (clean basis) on imported stocks than on the domestic grades. There never was any sound reason for two scales of wool ceiling prices, and unless the O.P.A. is checked out immediately after the war stops, or before, or the British authorities advance issue prices to what the market will stand, the mills are likely to continue to use foreign wools and leave domestic supplies on the shelf until values become fairly equalized.

O.P.A. officials have not been at all amenable to suggestions made by wool grower representatives. Unless they change their attitude in the near future, this readjustment of price relationships between foreign and domestic wool may need to await the course of affairs when O.P.A. is dismantled.

### The Stockpile

As it comes to be realized that there must be a post-war adjustment in economics and business, and possibly sooner than, until recently, was expected, the problem of the wool stockpile confronts our industry. Inquiry of the heads of government agencies now in charge of such reserves as to plans for their handling after the war, both written and verbal, has been futile. Perhaps there are no plans. There is some silver showing through the cloud, however, in the thought that Congress, after it reconvenes, may decide to consider the matter and provide by law for the disposal of these large reserve supplies of defense and war materials in a way that will cause the least injury possible to domestic industry.

## The War Meat Board

THE War Meat Board was created in May by joint action of the O.P.A., the War Food Administration (then headed by Chester Davis) and the War Department.

It was agreed by these three agencies that this Board, operating from Chicago, would have full control of prices, rationing, and government purchasing. The Board's posi-

tion was seriously compromised when Washington issued the order for rollback of wholesale meat prices with subsidies to packers, and announced that livestock ceiling prices on hogs would be put into effect, though the effective date has not been set.

The Board is doing a good work, in a necessarily minor way, on some angles of the meat problem. It could handle the whole meat problem if permitted to do so. With members representing the associated government agencies, others from the packing and retail interests, a practical and efficient administration could be given. Complete satisfaction could not be expected for every one, but the Board having to do with meat alone and being able to act quickly, is still the best hope for practical handling of meat, if allowed to operate as the three agencies mentioned above had agreed.

## Live Hog Ceilings

**A**NNOUNCEMENT was made by the O.P.A. in July, that ceiling prices would be placed on live hogs at \$14.75 for hogs weighing from 220 to 270 pounds. Differentials from this price for various markets were given, ranging from an additional dollar at West Coast markets to 40 cents less at points in Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska.

The date at which these price limits are to become effective has not been given out. Neither has the O.P.A. said whether it will require that hogs be graded before sale, though it is well known that official grading before sale was a part of the original plan of the proponents of the live ceiling order. If it shall be provided only that no hogs weighing between 220 and 270 pounds shall be sold above \$14.75, Chicago basis, the interference with market operations may not be so serious as was feared.

Nothing has been said officially about cattle or lamb ceilings, though it is believed that the O.P.A. has a cattle

ceiling plan in preparation. Administration of cattle or lamb ceilings would be much more complicated than with hogs.

## C. C. C. Wool Appraisals

**F**OLLOWING the first storm over claimed under appraisals of C.C.C. wools, it was agreed that handlers' representatives should work with the official appraisers and discuss with them the shrinkage and clean value of each clip under consideration. While not officially admitted, it is now apparent that in some of the earlier part of the work, some appraisers more than leaned over backwards toward the C.C.C. in fixing shrinkages and clean values. Especially in classifying clips as to length it seems that appraisers were much stricter than wool buyers were in 1942 and in 1943 until April 25.

Later reports of appraisals show a good many valuations higher than were paid before April 25, especially in areas of lighter shrinkage. This again shows, as was pointed out earlier, that the C.C.C. plan could be expected to please owners of lighter or better clips and to disappoint others who, in the past, may have benefited from the disposition of the wool trade to buy top clips somewhat below actual value and so make it possible to be more liberal on poorer clips, and preserve good feeling.

At that it is apparent that some of the appraisals, especially those made early have done injustice to some growers.

The whole C.C.C. plan, along with the existing and prospective wool market situation, will be the subject of discussion at an open meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association starting at 10:30 A.M. on Monday, August 23, at the Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City.

## Urges Suspension of Stockpile Wool Buying

**S**ENATOR O'MAHONEY, chairman of the Special Senate Committee on Wool Marketing, meeting recently with the officials of the agencies concerned, has urged the suspension of purchases of Australian wool for the stockpile in this country. He said, according to the Commercial Bulletin of July 24, that the Defense Supplies Corporation has not been buying foreign wool for government account for about a year, but that the British Government is still purchasing.

"Progress of the war in the South Pacific," the Senator said, "is such as to eliminate the danger of a Japanese invasion of Australia and there is now no further need for storing British stocks in this country." The presence of the British stocks in this country, he

### SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

Oregon Ram Sale, Pendleton: August 20  
National Ram Sale, Salt Lake City, Utah: August 24-25  
Southern Oregon Ram Sale, Lakeview: September 15  
Wyoming Wool Growers' Meeting, Casper: September 20-21  
Wyoming Ram Sale, Casper: September 20-23  
Beaverhead Ram Show and Sale, Dillon, Montana: September 27  
Eastern Montana Ram Sale, Miles City, Montana: September 29  
Idaho Range Ram Sale, Pocatello: October 2  
Northern Colorado Ram Sale, Craig: October 8  
Ogden Live Stock Show, Ogden, Utah: November 7-10  
Chicago Market Fat Stock and Carlot Competition: November 29-December 2  
National Western Stock Show, Denver: January 15-22

also said, had impelled domestic wool producers to ask the government to purchase their entire clip against the possibility that sometime the British stocks would be dumped on the American market.

The Senator also announced that there had been no indication of any changes being made in the wool price ceiling, but that he proposed to review the situation again next month.

While in Salt Lake City recently attending hearings in connection with the development of the shale oil industry, Senator O'Mahoney talked with Secretary Marshall on wool matters and gave assurance of continued efforts on the part of his committee to protect the wool industry. Following his stay in Salt Lake, the Senator went on to Jackson, Wyoming, to take part in the joint House and Senate Committee hearings there on August 16 on the establishment of the Jackson Hole Monument.



## OPEN MEETING OF NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

All association members and officials are invited to attend an open meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association, called by President Winder for 10:30 A.M., Monday, August 23, 1943, in the Jade Room of the Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City.

The purpose of the meeting is to allow a full discussion of the operation of the C.C.C. wool plan and the marketing of lambs as affected by various government regulations.

## Operating Details of Wool Program Clarified

SOME operating details of the wool purchase program have been clarified through the issuance of supplemental instructions to approved handlers by the Commodity Credit Corporation in July.

The instructions state definitely that handlers are not permitted to sell any wools purchased for the C.C.C. to themselves, their subsidiaries, or to other dealers, or to dispose of such wools "to any person or firm in a manner that will result in any reward, financial benefit, profit or payment to the firm or any officers or employees of the handler," other than the regular fees allowed under the agreement now in effect between the handlers and the C.C.C. This restriction does not apply to sales of wools classed as off wools, including fine and medium burry and seedy, nor to sales made at the direction of the C.C.C. or the Chief Wool Appraiser. Also, sales of any wools bought for the C.C.C. may be made direct to manufacturers by handlers acting as commission brokers on a commission of one per cent which is to be paid by the mill. In such sales the wools are billed direct to the manufacturer.

The 15-day period allowed handlers between appraisal or reappraisal and the rendering of sales returns to the growers has been extended to 30 days, but no unnecessary delay in making payment is authorized and the C.C.C. has reserved the right to revoke this extension at any time.

While either the approved handler or the appraisal committee may determine whether or not a lot of wool needs grading, it lies solely with the appraisal committee to say whether or not the wool has been graded properly, and the responsibility for having the grading done properly is the handler's. When the appraisal committee asks for a regrading, the expense is to be borne by the handler. It is also explained that the mere elimination of off wools, or country grading, does not entitle the handler to deduct the fee for grading. If the appraisal committee decides that a country graded lot is in salable condition without being actually graded, it will be handled as original bag wool and no grading fee will be paid the handler.

The weights to be used in the appraisal and purchase of wools have also been definitely prescribed. On original bag wools, including Territory, Texas, California, etc., and country graded fleece wool, the net weights at which wools are received at the handlers' warehouse must be used, or if the appraisal is made in a manufacturer's warehouse, the net receiving weights at that warehouse. For the appraisal and purchase of graded wool, the recently issued instructions require the use of either the grading weight into the piles or weight of graded piles bagged, whichever suits the primary handler's normal method of accounting, but such weight must be the net weight shown on the warehouse receipts for which the warehouse is responsible.

The instructions also cover the handling of wet wool. When such wool

is received at points where it is practical to return it to the grower for drying, handlers may refuse to receive it. Where such procedure is not possible, it is to be tagged as being wet when received and must be dried properly before an appraisal committee may appraise it. In such event, both the wet weight and the dry weight, with normal moisture content, will be set up on the account sales, and settlement will be made on the basis of the dry weight, with normal moisture content, the handler being permitted to deduct labor charges incurred in the conditioning of the wet wool. Also where it is necessary to prevent damage to the wool, the handler may have it scoured immediately, and settlement will be made on the basis of the scoured wool.

## Executive Committee Meeting of American Wool Council, Inc.

President Rich has called a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Wool Council, Inc., for 2 P.M., Sunday, August 22, at the Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City, to consider the work of the Council in promoting the use of wool.

## RED CROSS RAMS

Sheepmen are being offered an opportunity to contribute to the American Red Cross Fund and at the same time get a good ram at the National Ram Sale this year. For six consignors are contributing one ram each to be sold for that institution: Michael Barclay, Blackfoot, Idaho; the Ephraim Progressive Rambouillet Breeders whose members are: George L. Beal, George A. Jorgensen, Adin Nielson, S. E. Christensen and F. R. Christensen, all of Ephraim, Utah; Niels Mortensen and Sons and Hume Sparks, also of Ephraim, Utah; Dell Singleton of American Fork, Utah; and Cyrus Young, St. Anthony, Idaho.

The six rams (three Rambouillets, one Hampshire, one Suffolk, and one Corriedale) will be sold once to the highest bidder and the full proceeds remitted to the American Red Cross.



## Idaho Ram Sale

A TOTAL of 852 Suffolk, Hampshires, and Suffolk-Hampshire rams were sold at Idaho's 22nd annual ram sale held in Filer, August 4, at an average of \$61.50 as compared with \$71.68 on 819 of the same breeds in the 1942 sale.

The Suffolk breed again received the top honors and the highest averages. The top of the 1943 sale was a Suffolk yearling stud ram consigned by Willard MacMaster, Hansen, Idaho, and purchased by H. L. Lowe, Aberdeen, Idaho, for \$650. The second high ram, consigned by Walter P. Hubbard, Junction City, Oregon, went to Andrew Little, Emmett, Idaho, at \$400.

B. B. Burroughs of Homedale, Idaho, captured first and second places in the pens of Suffolk yearlings. Mrs. A. Salove, Nampa, Idaho, purchased the top pen of five at \$200 per head, held to be an all-time high for pens of five Suffolks. Mitchell Quintana, Marsing, Idaho, purchased the top pen of 10 at \$120 each.

In Suffolk ram lambs, the top pen of 10 offered by Laidlaw and Brockie, Muldoon, Idaho, went to Albert Smith Investment Company, Salt Lake City, at \$70 each, and the same price was paid by M. E. Schaefer of Bellevue, Idaho, for a pen of 5 consigned by E. R. Kelsey, Burley, Idaho.

In the Hampshire division a Robert S. Blastock stud ram from Filer brought the high of \$200. This ram was purchased by Covey, Bagley, and Dayton of Cokeville, Wyoming. The top pen of 10, also consigned by Mr. Blastock, was purchased by W. D. Beers and Son, Salt Lake City, Utah, for \$60 apiece. That firm likewise bought the high-selling pen of 5 Hampshire rams, consigned by Frank L. Stephan, Twin Falls, Idaho, at \$62 each.

A pen of 8 Hampshire ram lambs entered by Mr. Blastock brought the highest figure in the Hampshire range section when they were sold to Royal M. Smith, Salt Lake City, for \$75 per head.

The Suffolk-Hampshires of H. L. Finch and Sons, Soda Springs, Idaho, brought the highest price in that class. One pen of 10 yearlings was purchased by Clyde Bacon of Twin Falls for \$75 each and one pen of 5 ram lambs, purchased by Bill Smith, Shoshone, Idaho, also brought \$75 per head.

## Prices at Idaho Ram Sale

Breed	Number	1942 Ave. Price	Number	1943 Ave. Price
<b>SUFFOLK:</b>				
Studs .....	18	\$229.72	17	\$369.12
Range Rams: Yearlings .....	329	74.81	337	84.96
Lambs .....	135	47.27	110	60.00
Total Suffolks sold.....	482	\$ 72.88	484	\$ 85.76
<b>HAMPSHIRE:</b>				
Studs .....	3	\$166.66	3	\$152.50
Range Rams: Yearlings .....	161	43.01	195	46.28
Lambs .....	32	41.22	22	50.20
Total Hampshires sold.....	196	\$ 44.61	221	\$ 47.90
<b>SUFFOLK-HAMPSHIRE:</b>				
Range Rams .....	174	\$ 48.98	114	\$ 58.00
<b>TOTAL FOR SALE .....</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>\$ 61.50</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>\$ 71.68</b>

shone, Idaho, also brought \$75 per head.

The table gives the averages in each breed with 1942 comparisons.

Secretary M. C. Claar, although faced with labor and supply difficulties, conducted the 22nd Annual Ram Sale in his usual efficient manner. The sale was concluded in good time with Col. E. O. Walter wielding the hammer, and there were buyers for all of the rams.

### JOHN T. CAINE IN NEW POSITION

The well-known and liked public relations man of the Chicago Union Stock Yards Company has accepted the managership of the National Western Livestock Show, and goes to his new post on September 1.

## Texas Ram Sales

AT THE San Angelo, Texas, Ram Sale, 501 head of Rambouillet and Corriedale rams and ewes sold on July 28 at an average of \$84.10 compared with an average of \$47.32 on 1340 sheep in the 1942 sale.

Although the top figure of \$1125 received for a ram last year was not reached this, there were more rams sold at high prices. Particularly was this true in the Rambouillet section where 30 stud rams averaged \$243.33 per head and the entire offering of 382 rams sold at an average of \$92.60. In last year's sale, 49 Rambouillet studs averaged \$180.70 and the entire lot of 603 rams of that breed brought \$58.87 a head.

This year three Rambouillet rams were sold at \$500 and one at \$475.

Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah, consigned two of the tops which were bought by Raymond Earwood of Cline and Neal Brothers of Rankin, and the third was an entry from the John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Utah, purchased by John Williams of Eldorado. The \$475 was paid by Dr. H. A. Wimberley of San Angelo for the champion ram of the show preceding the sale, a yearling consigned by Dempster Jones of Ozona.

One of the highlights of the sale was the purchase by N. M. Scott of San Angelo of a pen of ten rams entered by the Madsen firm at \$250 per head, thought to be a record in Rambouillet pens of that size. The top pen of five rams was also sold by the John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm at \$225 each.

The twelve Rambouillet stud ewes sold averaged \$80.83, top bringing \$140.

In the Corriedale section 107 rams and ewes averaged \$54.18. A yearling consigned by M. L. Girard, the champion of the show, was purchased by Lew Rust's Doak Ranch, Del Rio, Texas, for \$325, and the champion ewe brought \$100.

Colonel E. O. Walter was the auctioneer.

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The Texas Delaine Breeders Association held its second annual auction at Junction, Texas, July 30.

A total of 106 rams averaged \$71. The 36 stud rams averaged \$130.40. The top ram was consigned by Fred Whittenburg of Lometa and sold to Frank Jones of Marfa, Texas, for \$450.

# DR. MOHLER, B. A. I. CHIEF, RETIRES—MILLER APPOINTED

THE retirement of Dr. John R. Mohler on July 31, after 46 years of federal service, all of it in the Bureau of Animal Industry, of which he had been Chief since 1917, has been announced by the Department of Agriculture. Widely known in the United States and abroad as an administrator,



Dr. John R. Mohler, retiring head of Bureau of Animal Industry.

veterinarian, and pathologist, Dr. Mohler, who is 68, has devoted most of his life to the upbuilding and protection of the nation's livestock industry. Many of the activities that he has sponsored, such as federal meat inspection and the suppression of bovine tuberculosis, have been highly beneficial to the public generally.

In accepting Dr. Mohler's request for retirement, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard paid tribute to his varied accomplishments, adding that rarely does a department official contribute so much to the national welfare over so long a period. "Dr. Mohler," he said, "brought distinction to the Department of Agriculture as well as raising the Bureau of Animal

Industry to a position of world pre-eminence in its field."

Dr. Mohler will be succeeded by Dr. Arthur W. Miller, who has been assistant chief of the Bureau since 1928. Dr. Miller, who was born in 1876 at Manchester, New Hampshire, spent the early years of his life on a ranch near Junction City, Kansas. After graduation from high school and a short time spent in raising livestock, he entered the Kansas City Veterinary College. He graduated in 1901 and entered the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry where he engaged in meat inspection and livestock disease eradication work. In 1917 he came to Washington, where he has been successively chief of three different divisions of the Bureau.

Dr. Mohler was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1875. He entered the Bureau's service in 1897 as a veterinary inspector assigned first to field work in the control of animal diseases. Later, he engaged in federal meat inspection and subsequently entered the Bureau's Pathological Division, a research unit, of which he became chief in 1901. While serving in that capacity, he once inspected an importation of apparently healthy Zebu cattle quarantined at New York City. By a biological test, he detected in those animals the foreign livestock scourge, surra. This discovery, followed by slaughter of the cattle, saved the livestock industry of the United States from infection by this devastating disease.

In 1917, the year that Mohler became chief, the Bureau of Animal Industry, in cooperation with state officials, undertook to eradicate bovine tuberculosis from the entire country. This cooperative project involved the systematic testing of every herd of cattle in every state. In spite of many obstacles, the project went forward under his direction until the disease, formerly infecting up to about 25 per cent of the cattle in some areas, was reduced to less than half of 1 per cent. This residual infection is now being suppressed by systematic retesting.

The eradication of cattle-fever ticks in the South has also been practically completed under his supervision. Oth-

er activities that have contributed to the health of domestic animals and the advancement of stock-raising have been the complete eradication of several outbreaks of the foreign malady, foot-and-mouth disease, the present campaign to eradicate brucellosis, the control of hog cholera, and official su-



Dr. A. W. Miller, new B.A.I. Chief.

pervision of the commercial production of veterinary biological products.

Dr. Mohler has likewise sponsored the improvement of domestic animals by research in genetics and the application of scientific knowledge to practical stock breeding. Through his encouragement the Department has obtained breeding stock from abroad with qualities that can be utilized in improving domestic breeds and types. He has sponsored, likewise, an effective nationwide plan of poultry improvement involving breeding and disease-control features. A lover of horses, he directed the improvement of Morgan horses at a Department farm in Vermont. Many fine specimens, some of which have been used in Army horse-breeding, have resulted from this project.

Dr. Mohler has a wide acquaintance in Congressional and other official circles, and among representatives of livestock, dairy, and poultry organizations.

He is the author or translator of many scientific publications, and is the past president of both the American Veterinary Medical Association and the U. S. Livestock Sanitary Association. Among other honors was his election, in 1934, to the presidency of the Twelfth International Veterinary Congress.

[On several occasions, Dr. Mohler took vigorous action to prevent his superior officers from letting down the bars to importation of meat from countries in which foot-and-mouth disease is prevalent.

Stockmen of the United States will never fully know of the many forceful steps taken by Dr. Mohler to maintain the high standards of health of American livestock. We can expect continuation of the same policies under the administration of Dr. Miller.

—The Editor]

## Meat Production And Feed Supplies

FEDERAL agencies were informed by resolution adopted at the annual meeting of the Meat Board (Chicago, June 18) of the livestock industry's serious concern over reports of proposals, apparently having government approval, that call for a still greater reduction in civilian meat consumption, the cutting down of livestock production by discouraging the use of feed grains for that purpose, and a greater direct human consumption of grains and cereals.

The resolution (printed in full, June Wool Grower, page 18) asked the War Food Administration and the War Meat Board "to give the most careful consideration to all the facts in shaping the food program for the coming months and to avoid taking unwarranted action which might further injure the livestock industry—which is putting forth every effort to supply the meat so necessary for our armed forces, our civilian population, and our fighting allies—and seriously impair the war effort."

Official reaction to the Meat Board's request is shown in excerpts from the replies received.

Chas. A. Burmeister of the Production Programs Branch of the Food Production Administration said (July 1):



Rambouillet Rams from Nielson Brothers Sheep Company, Ephraim Utah, for the National Ram Sale, August 24 and 25, North Salt Lake, Utah.

As you perhaps are aware, the Department during the past two years has given every encouragement towards increasing livestock production, since it was realized even before we entered the war that we would need all the meat that our facilities could produce. In general, our policies and views have not been changed, but we are now faced with conditions which apparently will necessitate some real adjustments. Although our feed production in 1942 was the largest of record, the demand for this feed during the last six months has also been of record proportions. Cattle numbers are now the largest in history and hog production this year will far exceed that of any other year. The "Pig Crop Report" released last week shows that we will have approximately 127 million pigs this year as compared with the ten-year average of 73 million and 105 last year. Poultry and dairy production have also been greatly expanded. All this means a need for much greater feed supplies and presents problems of allocating feed in such a way as to give us the maximum production of food for our armed forces and our civilian population. Plans for the most efficient use of feed may necessitate feeding hogs to lighter weights and feeding cattle for shorter periods. It may also necessitate slaughter of a larger proportion of our cattle as grass finished beef rather than as grain fed animals.

In working out plans for making the most effective use of our feed supplies we feel sure that those who have had practical experience in producing livestock can offer some very helpful suggestions. We would be grateful for any suggestions that you and the other members of your organization would offer.

J. B. Hutson, associate administrator of the War Food Administration, wrote on July 12:

Any reports that indicate a movement is under way, sponsored by the government, to discourage the use of feed grains in the production of livestock and livestock products are absolutely incorrect. On the contrary,

we are bending every effort to increase the supply of grains available for livestock feeding, not only those domestically produced but those imported. We realize the importance of livestock products in the war effort and propose to do everything possible to encourage the largest possible production of milk, meat and eggs permitted by our feed supplies.

The facts of the matter are, however, that livestock production is outrunning feed production. If we cannot increase feed supplies sufficiently to maintain indefinitely the current level of livestock production, then, of course, there is no alternative other than to adjust livestock production to the feed supplies that we are able to produce and import.

With the demand for food increasing constantly, it would be extremely unwise to take any step that would discourage the maximum possible production of food by the farmers of this country. We intend to take no such step; in fact, all our efforts will be directed toward encouraging the maximum possible output of food.

The July 5th reply of H. E. Reed, chief of the Livestock and Meats Branch of the Food Distribution Administration, and chairman of the War Meat Board, was:

We have seen some reference in the press to the effect that the government plans to place emphasis upon the direct consumption of cereals as compared with further increases in grain production for livestock feeding. Discussions of this kind crop up from time to time but we have no direct knowledge that such a decision has been reached. Considering that we are a meat-eating people and that there is an unprecedented demand for meat, we think that livestock production will continue at as high a level as is consistent with our feed supplies throughout the war period and for sometime thereafter.





Part of the Voyle Bagley (Greenwich, Utah) Rambouillet consignment for the National Ram Sale, August 24 and 25, North Salt Lake, Utah.



Suffolks entered by Michael Barclay, Blackfoot, Idaho, in the National Ram Sale, August 24 and 25, North Salt Lake, Utah.

## W. M. B. Advisory Committee

FIFTY-THREE representatives of the livestock and meat industry have accepted membership on the advisory committee of the War Meat Board, organized in June this year to handle the distribution of the nation's meat supply between the armed forces, civilians, and lend-lease agencies, and help untangle the meat shortage problem. Mr. Harry E. Reed, chief of the Livestock and Meats Branch of the Food Distribution Administration, is chairman of the War Meat Board, and the other members include four government officials and seven representatives of the meat packing industry (June Wool Grower, page 10).

Membership on the advisory committee includes 10 cattle producers and feeders, 5 hog producers, 5 sheep and lamb producers, 4 lamb feeders, 4 commission agency representatives,

13 meat packers, 3 non-slaughtering processors and wholesalers, and 7 retailers. Representing the producers in the sheep industry are President Winder of the National Wool Growers Association; T. J. Drumheller, president of the Washington Wool Growers Association; Horace K. Fawcett, president of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association; Walter F. Renk, Jr., Sun Prairie, Wisconsin; and Headley Shouse of Lexington, Kentucky. John R. Jirdon and W. D. Farr, president and secretary of the Colorado-Nebraska Lamb Feeders Association, Miles S. Rogers of Milledgeville, Illinois, and Fred D. Wiley of New Harmony, Indiana, will serve on the committee for the feeders.

Cattle producers are represented on the advisory committee by President Boice of the American National Live Stock Association, Claude K. McCan of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, H. H. Mundy of Pawhuska, Oklahoma, Jack Arnold of

the Montana Cattle Growers Association, and Wayne Rogler of Hatfield Green, Kansas, while cattle feeder members include: Paul Thompson of the Indiana Cattle Feeders Association; Reese R. Van Vranken, Climax, Michigan; Wayland Hopley, Atlantic, Iowa; B. B. Brumley, McComb, Ohio; and P. E. Williams, Davenport, Florida.

## Packer Subsidy Payments

ALTHOUGH the effective date of Regulation 3 covering subsidy payments to packers was June 7, 1943, the Defense Supplies Corporation published the order August 4.

Any person who has a valid permit to slaughter and who slaughters 4,000 pounds or more of livestock, live weight, in any one establishment in any calendar month after May, 1943, may file an application for payment on livestock slaughtered on and after June 7. A custom slaughterer, one who slaughters for another, is not eligible unless, when submitting the weight killed for himself, he also provides a complete report of the livestock slaughtered for others.

Payments will be made on the live weight of the livestock slaughtered subject to the following qualifications: (1) payments will not be made on account of a greater number or weight of livestock than the applicant's maximum base of payment; (2) no payments will be made on the live weight equivalent of the applicant's production of condemned meat.

Payments will be made monthly and at the following rates: cattle and calves 1.1 cents per pound, sheep and lambs 0.95 cents per pound, and hogs and pigs, 1.3 cents per pound.

The Defense Supplies Corporation has the right to declare invalid in whole or in part any claim of any applicant who fails to pass on to persons from whom he purchases livestock the benefits secured from payments under the regulation.

This payment regulation may be terminated at any time after 10 days' notice and all applications must be filed within 30 days after date of termination.

## New Secretary for Montana Association

THE resignation of Paul Etchepare as secretary of the Montana Wool Growers Association, effective August 15, and the appointment of G. Curtis Hughes as his successor have been announced by President Sylvan J. Pauly.

Mr. Etchepare, recognized quite generally as one of the most promising younger men in the sheepmen's organization, has accepted the position of vice president of the Northern Livestock Loan Company at Havre, Montana, and will also be associated, in an executive capacity, with the Farmers-Stockgrowers Bank at Glasgow, the First State Bank at Chinook, the Citizens Bank of Montana at Havre, and the Northern Montana State Bank at Big Sandy.

Commendation of Mr. Etchepare's work as secretary since his appointment in 1939 is unstinted, and may be said to be concretely expressed in the fact that the Montana Association now has the largest membership in its history. "His services," President Pauly states, "since the beginning of the war in connection with the many problems now facing sheepmen have been inestimable."

Mr. Hughes comes to his new post with an excellent background, covering practical experience on his father's sheep and cattle outfit in Judith Basin County, with which he is still associated, and technical work with the Montana State College and Experiment Station where he has been assistant for the past four years to Dr. R. T. Clark, head of the Animal Industry Department of the college and assistant director of the station. During that time he has had charge of the range sheep operations of the college and done considerable work in wool shrinkage and grading, gaining a valuable understanding of production and marketing problems and also a wide acquaintance among Montana sheepmen. In addition to holding a degree from the Animal Husbandry Department of the Montana State College, Mr. Hughes has taken graduate work under J. F. Wilson, well-known wool specialist of the University of California.

Mr. Hughes is thirty years old, married and has one child.



Paul Etchepare who is leaving the Montana Association to become vice president of the Northern Livestock Loan Company at Havre, Montana.



G. Curtis Hughes, recently appointed secretary of the Montana sheepmen's organization.

### WIDE DISTRIBUTION OF WOOL BOOKLET

Over 500,000 copies of "Your Woolens"—Their Wear and Care" have been distributed during the past year by the American Wool Council, Inc., the Botany Worsted Mills, and 60 retail stores in 35 states.

A 1942 publication of the American Wool Council, this 36-page booklet (previously reviewed in the Wool Grower), tells everything one needs to know to make the most of the uncommon qualities found in wool, and through its wide distribution, should increase the number of 100 per cent users of wool.

## Idaho Executive Committee Meeting

ANYONE attending the Idaho Wool Growers' executive session, which immediately followed the ram sale in Filer on August 4, and to which all wool growers were invited, realized that the sheepmen are faced with many difficult problems at the present time, some of the foremost being those of feed, labor, predatory animals, and present government regulations.

The hay and feed situation in Idaho took the top position in the discussions. Although no resolution was adopted it was definitely the consensus that the present ceiling price on hay was out of line with lamb and wool price ceilings, and that liquidation would necessarily occur in the sheep industry. Although the ceiling price of \$20 for hay is not a support price, nevertheless hay growers are holding for that figure.

Definite action was taken on some matters. The growers present unanimously opposed the principle of subsidies and roll back of meat prices, and did not ask for subsidies for lamb or wool.

A majority present adopted a resolution that wool growers be given the option of selling their wool outright or turning it over to the government under the present purchase plan, whichever they wish.

The predatory animal program was discussed at length. Reports from the various parts of the state ranged from quite favorable to very discouraging. Representatives from the Fish and Wildlife Service explained their part in the program and asked that Idaho adopt a uniform control program for every section. President H. B. Soulen urged everyone to work for a uniform method of control and allocation of funds so that an equally good job could be done throughout the state.

Reports from all other western states also indicate the need for concentrated and unified work against the coyote.

Much concern was expressed over the present situation, but it was hoped that after Congressmen have had an opportunity to see conditions in their states, many matters can be straightened out when they reconvene in September.

# AROUND

# The Range Country

The notes on weather conditions appearing under the names of the various states in Around the Range Country are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau and based upon reports and publications for the month of July.

The Wool Grower welcomes and desires communications from interested readers in any part of the country for this department of the Wool Grower and also invites comment and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and of importance and significance to wool growers.

## Wyoming

Abnormally warm weather prevailed, though with some cool nights in the mountains. Showers were mostly inadequate for normal needs of range grasses, excepting only in some southeastern areas. Fine weather prevailed for grain and hay harvesting. Livestock have plenty of feed yet and are generally in excellent condition. Dry land crops are beginning to show an acute need for rain.

## Worland, Washakie County

Weather and feed conditions on the range were about average during July. The coyote situation is bad, aggravated a good deal by lack of proper ammunition (July 31). There is quite a bit of dissatisfaction over the returns on wools sold under the government plan. We feel that it is better policy to keep the government, especially the New Deal, out of the sheep business.

No lambs have been contracted here yet.

J. M. Andrews

## Lusk, Niobrara County

While July has been dry, range feed conditions on the whole are better than they have been during the past three years. We are having a great deal of trouble with coyotes; they are very bad.

John F. Alter

## Thayne, Lincoln County

Early summer feed was excellent, following a rather retarded spring

growth. Our lamb crop is about 10 per cent short of last year's and no early contracts have been made.

Practically all of the wool was sold here prior to the date the government plan went into effect, at around 45 cents a pound.

While we lack herders, we have not had much food difficulty to date (July 15), and there are fewer coyotes than at any time for many years. We are short on shells, though.

Wootton & Jasperson

## South Dakota

Hot, dry weather prevailed, too hot and too dry for the good of crops and pasturage generally. The weather was good for corn only in the lower, moister soils, but was ideal for grain harvesting, much of it being done more or less prematurely, ahead of insect pests. Excellent crops of hay are reported generally. Ranges and pasturage are still good to excellent, and livestock remain in excellent condition.

## Castle Rock, Butte County

There has been a little more rain than in the past two or three years and feed is good (July 15), with lots of grass but not so many weeds as usual.

Bunches of mixed lambs are being contracted for September 15 delivery at 13 cents, and crossbred yearling ewes are selling at \$11 a head. We estimate our lamb crop to be about the same size as in 1942.

From 45 to 47¼ cents was paid for wools contracted before the government purchase plan was put into operation. I received 47¼ cents this year as against 40 cents last year, but fleece values were about the same in both years as the sheep sheared lighter this year.

We are getting a little more ammunition now and need it, for coyotes are on the increase.

Henry Jacobsen, Jr.

## Buffalo, Harding County

After a cold June that brought plenty of rain, July feed conditions

are good (the 10th). The grass is exceptional, the best in strength, I believe, for some years.

Our lamb crop is about 15 per cent lighter than in 1942. Up to this time, feeder lambs have been contracted for fall delivery at 11 to 12 cents. Yearling ewes, both fine wools and crossbreds, have been changing hands at \$11 to \$11.50.

I think about 10 per cent of the wool was sold direct to dealers at around 46 to 47½ cents. Appraisals on government purchased wools have not come in yet.

We don't have enough herders yet, although the U. S. Employment Service and the county agencies have brought in men from the Southwest. Some difficulty is also being experienced in getting all kinds of processed foods for our herders.

We are having a lot of trouble, too, with coyotes, the most in a number of years. They seem to be coming in from other localities.

Ward Van Horn

## Newell, Butte County

While the weather has been hot and dry the past month, we have plenty of feed and water (August 6). Our lamb crop is about 20 per cent short in comparison with last year's. There does not seem to be much demand for our feeders just now, but about a month ago they were contracting them at 13 cents.

Most of the men here are satisfied with the returns on the sale of their wools under the government plan.

Lack of trappers and ammunition is creating a serious coyote menace.

L. R. Chiesman

## Montana

Characteristic warm days and cool nights prevailed, but with insufficient showers to maintain an even, luxuriant forage growth. Ideal haying weather was reported; good also for green crops, such as corn and the second growth of alfalfa. Pasturage and range feeds are ample, and livestock are in good to excellent condition generally.

(Continued on page 39)



# FEATURES of the Colorado Convention

A REMARKABLY good convention —this was the verdict of the unusually large attendance of wool growers and representatives of allied industries who spent August 3, 4, and 5 at the annual meeting of the Colorado Wool Growers Association.

A full program had been laid out for Tuesday afternoon, Wednesday, and Thursday morning. Thursday afternoon was reserved for a business session at which a large number of committee reports were presented and officers elected. J. S. Hofmann of Montrose, former vice president, succeeds E. Clair Hotchkiss as president, and Ralph R. Reeve of Hamilton and Brett Gray of Brush were named first and second vice presidents, respectively, and A. L. Linger, secretary.

Tuesday morning was devoted to the customary opening exercises featured by the address of Colorado's live-wire Governor, Honorable John C. Vivian. The Governor expressed his belief that the only method for obtaining equitable production and distribution is a return to the old American way of supply and demand, profit and loss, and the freedom of individual enterprise and initiative. He expressed opposition to the restriction of production of any crops and entertained no fears of injurious inflation from a government policy that would permit agricultural prices to reflect various costs of production and increased buying power resulting largely from heavy employment and high wages.

Vice President J. S. Hofmann had previously responded in happy vein to the welcome address of Mayor Benjamin F. Stapleton.

A very healthy condition in the association membership and finances was shown by the Secretary's report. The Colorado Association operates mainly on income received through dues for the previous year. A total of \$8,260 was reported as having been received for 1942, chiefly from 21 county and regional local organizations which operate closely with the state organization. This income, together with some old balances, was sufficient to leave a comfortable bal-

ance in their association treasury after payment of one year's expenses.

The annual address of President Clair Hotchkiss dealt in a very constructive way with the principal problems brought to the sheep industry by war conditions.

From the opening of the scheduled speeches and discussions, most of the attention centered around the government wool purchase program, the feeder lamb situation, and the significance of the postponement by the W.P.B. of deliveries on government orders of military fabrics.

These discussions were well keynoted in the address of President G. N. Winder of the National Wool Growers Association. He proceeded to handle the sheepman's difficulties and responsibilities attributable to the war. The key to his discussion of these matters was given in the opening part of his remarks, which, in part, were as follows:

We are now in one of the most critical periods in the history of this country, and the same thing is true regarding our industry, but the agricultural producers of the nation have pledged themselves and are committed to produce to the fullest capacities of their farms and livestock plants.

We must do this even though we are terribly short of manpower; in spite of the fact that feed supplies are short; in spite of the multitude of crazy, illogical rules and regulations that keep pouring out of Washington, even in the face of statements such as the following which are emanating from Washington and other points in the East:

"Americans are to shift away from eating certain livestock products and eat more grain and cereals."

"Restrict the use of grains for the production of livestock."

"Eventually funnel more grains into human mouths. The hog must be shoved away from the trough."

And the statement made by Thomas Dewey, Governor of New York, when he accused the farmers of the West and Middle West of robbing the dairy herds of New York by feeding their grain to hogs and livestock.

In spite of all these things it is still up to us to produce as much as is humanly possible because if we let up, a lot of innocent people will be forced to go hungry. We must do this even though we are faced with a very probable loss in our operations.

President Winder was followed by National Secretary F. R. Marshall and C. J. Fawcett of Boston. Their addresses dealt largely with wool af-

fairs as affected by the war program, and particularly by the O.P.A. regulations and the C.C.C. wool purchasing operations.

Mr. Fawcett revealed and discussed the significance and probable effect of the W.P.B. announcement of the day previous. This announcement, as explained by Mr. Fawcett, permitted and encouraged mills operating on government cloth orders to defer 50 percent of the deliveries which were to have been made this fall, and gave permission to extend the time of completion of government deliveries until next April. Mr. Fawcett considered this an indication that in all probability, government business had reached its high point and was likely to decline. In making the announcement, the W.P.B. had indicated its desire to allow greater use of wools for civilian purposes. "The difficulty," explained Mr. Fawcett, "is that civilian business is now operating quite largely on foreign wools due to the lower ceiling prices on imports from Australia and South America. If this discrimination in prices continues, any increase in civilian business will be of no benefit to the owners of domestic wool, and must be expected to constitute a material factor in the determination of price levels for 1944 wools."

Charles Redd presided over a round table discussion of wool marketing affairs, which followed the introductory talks. This discussion was participated in by previous speakers, along with J. B. Wilson and James M. Coon, chief of the Wool Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Coon went into considerable detail in explanation of the appraisals of wools under the C.C.C. purchase plan. He reported that 90 million pounds of the 1943 clip had been appraised for 163 approved handlers operating in over 200 warehouses. It has been found impractical to provide for shrinkage tests on all clips, but a system has been set up under which ten-bag lots are taken out, when requested by the appraiser, and subjected to an official scouring test. The results of these tests furnish valu-

able assistance to the appraisers, not only for such individual clips, but for others of similar type which present difficulties in the making of fair shrinkage appraisals by examination only.

Mr. Redd also acted as chairman of the convention committee on wool marketing. That report, which was unanimously adopted, contained a recommendation that the government purchase plan be continued in 1944.

On Wednesday morning, Mr. L. M. Pexton, president of the Denver Union Stockyards Company, discussed pending freight rate matters, with special reference to the application of mid-western packers for lower freight rates on westbound dressed meats shipped from Denver and other slaughter centers. At this session, Mr. J. J. Drinkard of the Denver Livestock Exchange, and Mr. T. W. Henritze of Safeway Stores, gave entertaining and instructive addresses on marketing and retail problems.

A round table discussion on lamb marketing was presided over by the National Association President G. N. Winder. A most interesting part of this discussion was the presentation by Mr. H. W. Farr of the present situation and outlook affecting lamb feeders. Mr. Farr showed that present feed prices made certain that gains on lambs must cost materially more than in the last feeding season. He also showed that government orders made deliveries on purchased grains very uncertain. All of which explained the hesitation of many old-time feeders to contract feeding lambs unless, or until, conditions improve in respect to feeds, or unless regulations are altered in a way to permit higher prices for feeder lambs than are now possible under ceiling regulations applying to dressed meat.

The report of the lamb marketing committee was presented by Mr. Frank Meaker. Some discussion was precipitated by endorsement in the report of the payment of subsidies to lamb raisers. After discussion, led by Herbert Blood, President Hotchkiss, and President Winder, the reference to subsidies was omitted. A statement was agreed upon to the effect that lamb raisers demanded that government regulations permit prices to reach a point that would pay costs of production and insure maximum meat supplies for the armed forces and civilian requirements.



John K. Madsen Ramsboullet Farm rams to be sold in pens of five at the National Ram Sale, August 24 and 25, North Salt Lake, Utah.



Pen of five registered Ramsboullet rams entered by George L. Beal & Sons, Ephraim, Utah, in the National Ram Sale, August 24 and 25, North Salt Lake, Utah.

J. B. Wilson of Wyoming discussed in some detail efforts made at Washington to secure revision of the O.P.A. wool ceiling prices. He expressed complete disagreement with the O.P.A. in regard to its method of computing the change in market prices, and for its refusal to recognize presentations made for the growers in respect to the increase in the cost of production. He also advised growers to depend on their own efforts to obtain labor, rather than upon assistance from the Federal Government.

Colorado's Junior Senator, Honorable E. D. Milliken, spoke very briefly in assuring wool growers of his appreciation of the necessity for fair treatment for the sheep industry. The attitudes of both Colorado Senators toward the wool growers' problems was spoken of in highly complimentary terms by both Secretary Marshall and Secretary Wilson. Senator Edwin C. Johnson discussed some of the post-war problems which might affect the

livestock industry. He also decried the presence of blocs in the Congress, but asserted that representatives of agricultural states were compelled to work together in order to properly inform Congress, and to offset the combinations formed to promote legislation for other industries, or other areas.

Other interesting and instructive talks were made by Colonel Edward N. Wentworth of Chicago, Forrest Bassford of Denver, and others.

Copies of the various committee reports as adopted reached the Wool Grower too late for printing in this issue. Reference will be made to them in the September number.

The Women's Auxiliary to the Colorado Wool Growers Association held two well-attended sessions which were presided over by President Mrs. John B. Allies. Mrs. W. A. Roberts, president of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association, addressed the open convention in a brief but informative style.



# Stabilizing Wool and Body Type in Whitefaced Crossbred Sheep

## Part (2)

By Julius E. Nordby, Director  
Western Sheep Breeding Laboratory and  
U. S. Sheep Experiment Station, Dubois, Idaho

CONSIDERABLE courage has been displayed by breeders who have expressed their ideas of what constitutes practical merit in crossbred rams by developing crossbred breeds. Among the breeds and strains now available for crossbred ram production are the Corriedale (originating in New Zealand), the Columbia, Panama, Romeldale and Targhee (originating in the United States). The comparatively few flocks involved have already been of considerable service, as their influence has been felt in pointing the way to the stabilizing of body and wool type. But much has yet to be done! The ranchman will be asking where he can procure an adequate supply of crossbred rams that are well enough bred and carefully enough selected so he can rely upon them for effecting the desired improvement. The breeders of such rams must eventually answer this question. It can not be answered by the indiscriminate use of first-cross rams, nor by backcrossing to the parent breeds.

In an effort to contribute to the solution of the rather complex problems that confront the producers of crossbred sheep, the Bureau of Animal Industry undertook, some thirty years ago, the task of getting fundamental information pertaining to their production, as that might become available through the actual development of crossbreds suitable for range production. This work was done very largely at the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station, Dubois, Idaho, and undertaken in the spirit of orderly investigation and enquiring purpose. The investigations were made under range conditions where the actual year-around range problems had to be faced. The first effort that was undertaken culminated in the development of the Columbia breed. An additional effort, somewhat different in nature, has given rise to the Targhee.

### Lessons Learned from Development of the Columbia

The Columbia is, in general, the result of breeding select Lincoln rams to Rambouillet ewes, and proceeding from this step by mating the most select first-cross rams to carefully selected first-cross ewes, and then interbreeding the most select rams and

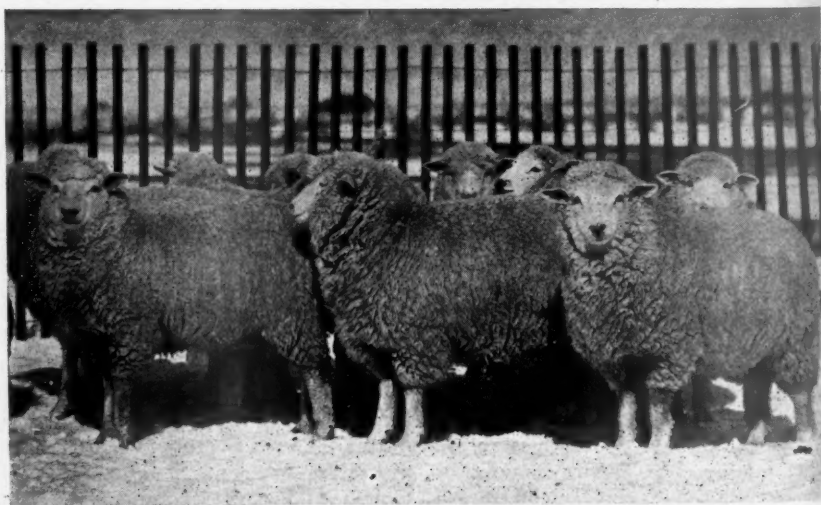


Mature Columbia Ram, weight, 240 pounds. Sheared 18 pounds of wool in the grease, yielding 9 pounds of clean wool in 12 months. Staple length 4.3 inches. Quality three-eighths blood.

ewes descending from them. The essential objects were to determine if and also how the commendable qualities of the Lincoln-Rambouillet crossbred could be stabilized into a useful range breed. There were two general methods available that offered possibilities. Either cull lightly and increase numbers rapidly, or cull heavily and accumulate numbers more slowly. The latter was selected as the more basically sound approach from the experimental point of view, as doubtless it would yield maximum progress in stabilizing wool and body type. Throughout the development of the breed, selection has constantly been based on total production of wool and lamb, as that influences the economics of range sheep husbandry.

### Wool Production in Columbias

The fleece of range sheep must serve two important functions. It must adequately cover the sheep and not "open up" in chilling winds or severe storms. Inefficient production or even death losses often occur through exposure. The fleece weight, length, and quality must also be well in line with the environment possibilities at



Columbia ewe lambs 10 months old.



hand. Both of these functions of wool have been carefully considered in all of the wool improvement work at this Station.

Mature Columbia ewes produce approximately 12 pounds of three-eighths to quarter blood wool that averages about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches per 12-months' growth. Columbia wool holds together well in storms. Mature rams produce fleeces of approximately  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inch length that averages around 18 pounds under range conditions. The stud rams used at this Station from 1928 to 1940 averaged about 20 pounds of wool in the grease per year, which yielded from 9 to 10 pounds of clean scoured wool, on the commercial basis.

In 1942 the Columbia ewe fleeces produced at this Station graded 60 per cent three-eighths blood, 30 per cent quarter blood, and the balance half blood, with a few low quarter blood fleeces. Even in well-bred flocks there are generally a number of borderline fleeces that do not fall specifically within the predominating grade. Though three-eighths blood is the predominating grade and quarter blood prevails to a considerable extent, some variations in grade from

these have been allowed so long as the ewes were heavy wool and lamb producers, because corrective breeding will eventually reduce the percentage of half and low quarter blood fleeces in the ewe flock. In 1941 and 1942 only 5 per cent of the ewe lambs were culled for having a "hairy" breech, a condition which is scarcely in evidence in the ewe flock, and of course, not tolerated in the rams. It is often a problem to maintain numbers and an even more difficult task to increase numbers, if culling of ewes is too rigid.

Not so much tolerance is allowed in fleece grade variations for rams. In 1942 the fleeces from all yearling rams were graded 80 per cent three-eighths and 20 per cent quarter blood by an experienced grader. And the fleeces from the two-year-old and older rams were graded 63 per cent three-eighths and 37 per cent quarter blood. Only one ram fleece graded half blood, and he was promptly culled. Fleeces as fine as half blood are rarely found in ram lambs at the time of culling. There are also very few low quarter blood fleeces among ram lambs. When they occur they are often associated with a hairy con-

dition on the breech and are accordingly culled. Moreover, the fleeces of coarser grade "brush" more on the range and do not seem to hold together so well in storms as do the fleeces of finer grade.

The above data on wool grades show clearly that it is quite possible to establish, with the proper selection and breeding, a high degree of uniformity in the grade of wool in a flock originating from the interbreeding of Rambouillet-Lincoln first-cross progeny.

A careful inspection of each yearling ewe fleece, and a general inspection of all fleeces from the two-year-old and older ewes was made each year. Ram fleeces were carefully inspected each year. Culling was severe in rams and rigid in ewes. Moreover, the objective toward which selection was directed has not been changed with respect to the need for quality, weight, length, density, uniformity and high, clean yield. In more recent years a careful laboratory study of clean wool yield and fiber uniformity has been made each year of all yearling ewes and all rams.

It is very clear that high wool production must be evident in the rams if high production is to be maintained in the ewe flock. The stud rams used at this Station from 1928 to 1940 had an average annual fleece weight of about 20 pounds. While a number of ewes exceed 12 pounds of wool a year and some produce up to 16 pounds, it appears very difficult, under the conditions that obtain on the ranges in the area around Dubois, Idaho, to increase the 12-pound yearly average. This statement appears somewhat justified on the basis that the increase in wool yield from 1928 to 1940 was only about one-half pound. During this period, however, selection for quality of wool, and also for mutton qualities was rigid. Many heavy shearing ewes with a tendency for coarseness in the breech were eliminated from the flock. Had selection been made for increased weight of wool only, more rapid progress may have resulted.

#### Body Type Uniformity

Uniformity in body type is rather difficult to express in specific figures. However, the percentage of ewe lambs that have been culled for small size, rough shoulders, low back, sloping rump, narrow and shallow body, light



A mixed group of Targhee rams, above. The foundation for the Targhee was laid by combining Rambouillet, Lincoln and Corriedale breeding. Below, Targhee ewe lambs 10 months old.

bone, wrinkles in the skin, etc., serves as a fairly satisfactory measure of uniformity when standards for prospective stud ewes were applied. For one or more of these reasons 15 per cent of the ewe lambs were culled in 1941 and 1942. The average weight of the ewe lambs at 130 days was 80 pounds. These weights were taken when the ram lambs had to be removed from the flock and did not represent the weights when the lambs came off the summer range, at which time the weights were higher. The mature weight of ewes in the fall at culling time varied from 135 to 155 pounds for those that had nursed lambs during the summer. Dry ewes and some ewes suckling lambs exceeded these weights. Mature rams under range conditions varied in weight from 190 to 250 pounds.

It is rather common practice in flocks of purebred range sheep, as it is common in flocks of other breeds at this Station, to cull 15 per cent or more of the ewe lambs. The standards for culling in such flocks are high, and an appreciable percentage of the ewe lambs culled from stud flocks are of course useful for commercial production, hence the 15 per cent cut should not be interpreted in the light of commercial production, but for stud requirements.

#### The Targhee A Comeback Type

The foundation of the Targhee was laid by the use of Corriedale, Lincoln and Rambouillet rams and Corriedale and Rambouillet ewes. Two basic combinations were made. Rambouillet rams were bred to Lincoln-Rambouillet first-cross ewes, and Rambouillet rams were also bred to ewes that were produced by mating Corriedale rams to Lincoln-Rambouillet first-cross ewes. Rams and ewes from these two combinations of breeding were carefully selected and interbred, and later developed into the Targhee.

Mature rams weigh about 200 pounds, and mature ewes average about 130 pounds in the fall before breeding. The mature ewes average a little more than 11 pounds of half blood wool with a staple length of about 3 inches. Lambs average around 80 pounds at 140 days of age under range conditions.

#### Uniformity of Wool and Body Type

The results that have been accomplished in stabilizing the grade of wool in the Targhee should prove encour-



A Rambouillet stud ram bred by Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah.

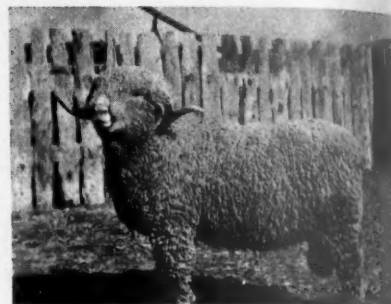
aging to the ranchman who is interested in producing half blood wool. In 1942 the Targhee ewe fleeces were graded 94 per cent half blood and 3 per cent three-eighths blood. The ram fleeces were graded 99 per cent half blood and 1 per cent three-eighths blood.

In 1941 and 1942 about 3 per cent of the ewe lambs were culled for fleece irregularities such as shaggy breech, short staple, hairy fleece, wool blindness and for other wool characteristics that were below the standard for stud ewes. Thirteen per cent were culled because they were below the required standards for stud ewes in body type. Small size, a low topline, small bone, steepness in the rump, and wrinkles in the skin about the neck or body constituted the main reasons for culling. Not all animals in breeds that have been established for a long time meet stud requirements.

#### Summary

There is a very definite need for a well-organized effort to improve the type of wool and body conformation in whitefaced crossbred range sheep. That this can be done appears evident from the production records of the Columbias and Targhees, which show that very substantial progress has been made in producing stability of wool and body type in two lines of cross breeding, both of which originated from admixtures of two or more breeds that were substantially different in wool and body type. The records also show that this has been accomplished under range conditions by pursuing a well-defined objective in an orderly manner, and, briefly, herein lies the solution for stabilizing the grade of wool and the body type of the white-faced crossbred sheep of the West.

## Ram Sale Entries



Rambouillet stud ram from the flock of D. E. Hansen, Collinston, Utah.



Rambouillet stud ram consigned by Hume Sparks, Ephraim, Utah.



Hampshire yearling stud consigned by M. Moncreiffe, Big Horn, Wyoming.



Hampshire yearling getting ready for the sale in the pasture of R. W. Hogg & Sons, Salem, Oregon.

# THE 28th ANNUAL NATIONAL RAM SALE

August 24, 25, 1943 — Salt Lake Union Stockyards

North Salt Lake, Utah

## 303 RAMBOUILLETS

To Be Sold at 9:30 a.m., Tuesday, August 24.

Consignor	Single Studs	Registered Rams	Range Rams
Voyle Bagley, Greenwich, Utah.....	1	5	15
George L. Beal & Sons, Ephraim, Utah.....	3	5	20
Branch Agricultural College, Cedar City, Utah.....	1	4	....
F. R. Christensen, Ephraim, Utah.....	3	5	20
S. E. Christensen, Ephraim, Utah.....	3	5	30
Dwight E. Hansen, Collinston, Utah.....	1	5	15
Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah.....	3	5	20
A. E. Holmquist & Sons, Twin Falls, Idaho.....	....	5	10
George A. Jorgensen & Son, Ephraim, Utah.....	....	5	15
John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.....	3	10	15
Niels Mortensen & Sons, Ephraim, Utah.....	2	5	10
Nielson Brothers Sheep Co., Ephraim, Utah.....	4	10	20
D. L. Sargent, Cedar City, Utah.....	1	5	....
Hume Sparks, Ephraim, Utah.....	2	5	....
Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah.....	2	5	....

## 465 HAMPSHIRE

To Be Sold at 1:00 p.m., Tuesday, August 25

Robert Blastock, Filer, Idaho.....	3	5	60
Broadmead Farm (Frank Brown, Sr.), Amity, Oregon.....	....	....	50
Thomas B. Burton, Cambridge, Idaho.....	....	....	20
Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Calgary, Alberta, Canada.....	1	5	....
Elkington Brothers, Idaho Falls, Idaho.....	1	....	....
H. L. Finch, Soda Springs, Idaho.....	3	5	....
R. W. Hogg & Sons, Salem, Oregon.....	3	5	25
Charles Howland, Cambridge, Idaho.....	....	....	5
Eugene F. Hubbard, Corvallis, Oregon.....	....	....	30
Walter P. Hubbard, Junction City, Oregon.....	1	3	....
Kelsey & Turner, Burley, Idaho.....	....	5	....
Matthews Brothers, Ovid, Idaho.....	2	5	5
Malcolm Moncreiffe, Big Horn, Wyoming.....	3	5	75
Mt. Haggin L. & L. S. Co. (H. C. Gardiner), Anaconda, Montana.....	....	....	60
George A. Reed, Burley, Idaho.....	....	5	20
Ernest Robson & Sons, Denfield, Ontario, Canada.....	2	5	....
Dell Singleton, American Fork, Utah.....	1	....	25
E. H. Street & Son, Richfield, Utah.....	1	4	....
Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah.....	2	....	....
Wootton & Jasperson, Thayne, Wyoming.....	....	5	10

## 437 SUFFOLKS

To Be Sold at 9:30 a.m., Wednesday, August 26

Michael Barclay, Blackfoot, Idaho.....	....	....	20
Bruce M. Barnard Co., Dolores, Colorado.....	....	....	20
Bartlett Brothers, Vauxhall, Alberta, Canada.....	1	5	....
Bonida Farm (B. D. Murdoch), Ucon, Idaho.....	1	5	....
Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Calgary, Alberta, Canada.....	3	5	20
Clarindale Stock Farm, Vauxhall, Alberta, Canada.....	1	5	....
F. A. & M. M. Coble, Winters, California.....	2	3	....
H. L. Finch, Soda Springs, Idaho.....	5	....	....
Floyd T. Fox, Silverton, Oregon.....	4	10	....
Tracy W. Hess, Farmington, Utah.....	....	....	20
Charles Howland, Cambridge, Idaho.....	2	....	10
Eugene F. Hubbard, Corvallis, Oregon.....	2	....	....
Walter P. Hubbard, Junction City, Oregon.....	4	8	....
Kelsey & Turner, Burley, Idaho.....	1	10	....
Laidlaw & Brockie, Muldoon, Idaho.....	....	....	50
E. C. Malmgren, Levan, Utah.....	1	5	....
George C. Mann, Spokane, Washington.....	1	5	....

## Consignors

Consignor	Single Studs	Registered Rams	Range Rams
S. P. Nielsen & Sons, Nephi, Utah.....	3	5	10
W. S. O'Neil, Denfield, Ontario, Canada.....	4	5	25
J. H. Patrick Estate, Ilderton, Ontario, Canada.....	2	5	10
Douglas Piggot, McMurdo, Golden, B. C., Canada.....	2	....	....
George A. Reed, Burley, Idaho.....	2	....	....
Ernest Robson & Son, Denfield, Ontario, Canada.....	2	5	....
Wm. B. Shipley, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	2	5	....
George Q. Spencer, Payson, Utah.....	....	5	15
Suffolkdale Meadows (T. L. Patrick), Ilderton, Ontario, Canada.....	4	5	40
Thomas & Patrick, Heber, Utah.....	2	5	....
University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.....	....	5	....
Howard Vaughn, Dixon, California.....	3	13	....
F. T. Wankier, Levan, Utah.....	2	5	....
R. E. Winn, Nephi, Utah.....	2	5	10

## Other Breeds and Crossbreds

To Be Sold at 1:00 p.m., Wednesday, August 25

## 50 SUFFOLK-HAMPSHIRE

Robert Blastock, Filer, Idaho.....	....	....	15
Thomas B. Burton, Cambridge, Idaho.....	....	....	20
H. L. Finch, Soda Springs, Idaho.....	....	....	15

## 7 COLUMBIAS

Mark Bradford, Spanish Fork, Utah.....	1	....	....
Pete Thomas, Malad, Idaho.....	....	....	5
Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah.....	1	....	....

## 25 CORRIEDALES

Elkington Brothers, Idaho Falls, Idaho.....	....	5	....
J. W. Matthews, Burley, Idaho.....	2	10	....
Cyrus Young, St. Anthony, Idaho.....	....	8	....

## 10 COTSWOLDS

A. Foster Rhoades, Hanna, Utah.....	....	....	10
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## 9 LINCOLNS

Mark B. Hanson, Spanish Fork, Utah.....	1	....	....
Ernest Robson & Sons, Denfield, Ontario, Canada.....	2	....	....
Suffolkdale Meadows (T. L. Patrick), Ilderton, Ontario, Canada.....	1	5	....

## 65 PANAMAS

Laidlaw & Brockie, Muldoon, Idaho.....	....	....	50
D. L. Sargent, Cedar City, Utah.....	....	....	15

## 50 ROMELDALES

A. T. Spencer & Son, Gerber, California.....	....	....	50
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## 40 COLUMBIA-LINCOLN-RAMBOUILLETS

Mark Bradford, Spanish Fork, Utah.....	....	....	25
Mark B. Hanson, Spanish Fork, Utah.....	....	....	15

## 120 COLUMBIA-RAMBOUILLETS

Mt. Haggin L. & L. So. Co. (H. C. Gardiner), Anaconda, Montana.....	....	....	120
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## 33 LINCOLN-RAMBOUILLETS

Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah.....	....	....	20
R. W. Hogg & Sons, Salem, Oregon.....	....	....	3
A. E. Holmquist & Sons, Twin Falls, Idaho.....	....	....	10

## 13 RAMBOUILLET-COTSWOLDS

A. Foster Rhoades, Hanna, Utah.....	....	....	13
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# THE WOOL MARKET

By C. J. Fawcett

THE Quartermaster General's Office has wired textile manufacturers holding contracts for the manufacture of military blankets, serges, shirtings, overcoatings, and other materials to review their production schedule without delay and telegraph the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot if they would be willing to defer deliveries until the first four months of next year of 50 per cent of the goods covered by orders now in hand. It is reported that the Navy is also attempting to cancel orders on some 2,700,000 yards of textile material.

This has changed the complexion of the whole wool and textile industry. It is pointed out that this will give manufacturers an opportunity to devote more of their machinery to the production of civilian goods. The value of this possibility so far as domestic wool is concerned is discounted; first, because of W.P.B. conservation orders still in effect as to the amount of wool that may be used for the manufacture of civilian goods; second, because so far as possible wool for this purpose will be secured from foreign stocks, which are fairly plentiful at the present time, at values about 10@15 cents clean below the present O.P.A. ceiling price at which the C.C.C. is purchasing the domestic clip.

This move on the part of the Quartermaster General's Office seems to indicate that the prospective military needs were fairly well cared for and that no large volume of government orders may be expected next year. It was generally thought when the United States entered the war that battles would be fought in temperate climates where the need for woollen cloths existed. The reverse has been the case. No activity of major importance has yet taken place in northern or temperate zones. It has been stated that the original orders for mosquito netting and summer-weight cloth for uniforms have been increased many fold. Some hold this would indicate that the government has over-bought on woolsens.

Be this as it may, the situation so far as the wool market is concerned is

greatly confused. Unconfirmed reports indicate that some substantial liquidation of free wools in the hands of merchants outside of the government purchase plan has taken place. Persistent rumors have it that approximately one million pounds of fine wool (territory) has been sold as low as \$1.10 clean. Practically all manufacturers have withdrawn from the market. This applies to the medium grades as well as the fine.

It has been our contention right along that all of the available domestic medium wool would be required for the manufacture of blanket orders. This situation has also been reversed over night due to delayed deliveries and possible cancellation of blanket orders now in hand.

The C.C.C. wool purchase program was created as a protection for the wool growers against such violent market fluctuations as are now developing. It would be unjust to have wool growers bear the full force of a market slump caused by cancellation of orders and government allocations of wool. The C.C.C. program, therefore, is serving an exceedingly useful purpose much sooner than any of us anticipated.

Manufacturers and merchants are as badly confused as anyone else. It was reported that some forty notices of proceedings for renegotiation of contracts have been served on manufacturers, topmakers, and wool merchants.

The existence of a stockpile of wool is almost as vexing to manufacturers and merchants as it is to wool growers, for the agency that will eventually distribute the stockpile is unknown and the price at which it will be sold is likewise a mystery.

Word comes from Australia that the Central Wool Committee will refund a flat rate adjustment of 11 per cent, which is determined to be the wool growers' share of the profit from sale of their wool that was purchased by that agency for the account of the British Government. Appraisals in Australia for the 1942-1943 season cover 3,520,803 bales with a net

weight of 1,099,572,864 pounds. The average appraised price, greasy basis, was 13.898 pence or 23.348 cents per pound. It will be recalled that the Australian wool growers made an effort to raise the purchase price of the clip to be shorn starting September 1. They made that effort during the month of May and were not successful. It is generally thought that the British Government was influenced in its refusal to grant the Australian wool growers an increase in the price of their wool by agencies here in the United States.

It is very evident that the wool growers in Australia are having their difficulties as well as the wool growers of the United States. Their dissatisfaction is indicated by continuous reports of their desire to abolish the auction system after the war is over and initiate some more scientific method of wool distribution. An International Wool Pool seems to be the topic of much interest in foreign countries. More information will be necessary concerning the mechanics and purpose of such a plan before much support or enthusiasm can be engendered here in the United States.

A factor influencing the domestic trade is a report that more and more of our military material for the purpose of equipping our soldiers in Africa and other foreign lands is being manufactured in England. This may be a laudible economic move but its fulfillment does not contribute to a satisfactory market on domestic wool. The imposition of any reasonable sacrifice is justified in order to promote the war effort.

The use of wool in Germany is forbidden after September 30 except in the manufacture of pilots' uniforms and mourning clothes.

A recent sealed-bid offering of 500 bales of damaged Australian wool, a portion of the United Kingdom stockpile stored in this country, failed to bring forth a single bid. This is the first time in two years that such offerings have been totally neglected. This reflects the unstable situation in

which we now find the domestic wool market.

The appraisals under the C.C.C. plan are progressing at a rapid rate. Approximately 100 million pounds have been appraised, 50 per cent of them in Boston. Values for the most part are quite satisfactory and are all that can be justified under the O.P.A. ceiling. The table gives a cross-section of some of the appraisals that have taken place during the last week, giving the weight, clean value, shrinkage, and grease price landed Boston.

## A Good Wool Sale

WELL satisfied with the appraisal and sale of his wool under the government purchase plan is H. J. Devereaux of South Dakota, vice president of the National Wool Growers Association. All of his wool, he writes, except a 98-bag lot, was appraised at 50 per cent shrinkage and \$1.19 clean, which makes a grease price, Boston, of 59½ cents. The 98-bag lot was appraised at 54 per cent shrinkage and \$1.19 clean, making the Boston grease price 54.74 cents. The marketing costs amounted to 4.445 cents per pound. Last year, this clip, known as the Devereaux, Burke, and Sheridan wool, brought 49 cents, f.o.b., Newell.

"The appraisals," Mr. Devereaux states, "are almost completed at Belle Fourche, and about one third of the appraisals have been completed at Newell. There is quite a wide variation in the net amounts growers will receive. All the way from 40 to 50 cents. Mat Hafner at Newell has averaged out the appraisals for each day, and to date they will net the grower something over 46 cents per pound. This is approximately 2 cents per pound more than the Newell sales net growers in 1942, and is generally satisfactory."

### LATE APPRAISALS OF MONTANA WOOL

A wire from Boston on August 11 reports the appraisal of 400,000 pounds of Montana wool as follows: Choice fine staple, 54.45 cents; average fine staple, 49.20 cents; choice half blood, 57.12 cents; average half blood 53.55 cents; choice three-eighths, 58.86 cents; average three-eighths, 55.05 cents; choice quarter blood, 56.56 cents; average quarter blood, 52.52 cents; heavy fine wool and bucks, 44.77 cents; low quarter, 54.15 cents.

## Representative C. C. C. Wool Appraisals

Origin	Weight Pounds	Grade	Clean Value	Shrinkage Per Cent	Grease Price at Boston (Before Deductions)
Wyoming	21,278	Choice French Graded	\$1.20	56	52.80
Wyoming	50,250	½ Blood Staple	1.18	52	56.64
Wyoming	61,418	¾ Staple	1.09	56	58.86
Wyoming	23,121	¼ Staple	1.01	41	59.59
Wyoming	19,506	Bright French	1.20	58	50.40
Wyoming	11,804	Average French	1.20	60	48.00
Wyoming	4,886	Original bag, fine	1.14	57	49.02
Wyoming	14,896	Original bag, fine	1.16	61	45.24
Wyoming	27,940	Original bag, fine	1.18	63	43.66
Wyoming	11,769	Original bag, fine	1.17	62	44.46
Wyoming	3,712	Original bag, fine	1.04	48	54.08
Wyoming	41,908	Original bag, fine	1.18	67	38.94
Wyoming	38,915	Original bag, fine	1.18	62	44.84
Wyoming	29,285	Original bag, fine	1.18	61	46.02
Utah	17,745	Original bag, fine	1.16	65	40.60
Utah	18,403	Original bag, fine	1.17	64	42.12
Utah	8,065	Original bag, fine	1.16	68	37.12
Utah	6,539	Original bag, fine	1.16	62	44.08
Utah	18,699	Original bag, fine	1.17	63	43.29
Utah	19,228	Original bag, fine	1.18	66	40.12
Utah	20,668	Original bag, fine	1.16	63	42.92
Utah	23,683	Original bag, fine	1.17	62	44.46
Utah	18,325	Original bag, fine	1.16	57	49.88
Utah	17,561	Original bag, fine	1.16	63	42.92
New Mexico	12,478	Original bag, fine	1.15	66	39.10
New Mexico	18,864	Original bag, fine	1.18	70	35.40
New Mexico	17,208	Original bag, fine	1.16	62½	43.50
New Mexico	9,312	Original bag, fine	1.18	66½	39.53
New Mexico	5,096	Original bag, fine	1.18	62	44.84
New Mexico	2,086	Original bag, fine	1.19	60	47.60
New Mexico	16,972	Original bag, fine	1.15	64	41.40
New Mexico	10,471	Original bag, fine	1.16	61	45.24
New Mexico	15,164	Original bag, fine	1.13	60	45.20
New Mexico	3,797	Original bag, fine	1.17	57	50.31
New Mexico	11,349	Original bag, fine	1.08	68	34.56
New Mexico	5,124	Original bag, fine	1.15	64	41.40
New Mexico	4,780	Original bag, fine	1.13	62	42.94
New Mexico	10,914	Original bag, fine	1.13	65	39.55
Montana	9,934	Original bag, fine	1.19	57	51.17
Montana	6,339	Original bag, fine	1.18	56	51.92
Montana	4,466	Original bag, fine	1.01	46	54.54
Montana	2,350	Original bag, fine	1.17	58	49.14
Montana	10,402	Original bag, fine	1.18	61	46.02
Montana	13,161	Original bag, fine	1.19	56	52.36
Montana	18,569	Original bag, fine	1.18	53	55.46
Montana	14,163	Original bag, fine	1.18	55	53.10
Nevada	36,558	Original bag, fine	1.17	62½	43.88
Nevada	6,017	Original bag, fine	1.13	64	40.68
Nevada	19,014	Original bag, fine	1.15	63	42.55
Nevada	10,010	Original bag, fine	1.13	66½	37.85
Oregon	45,339	Original bag, fine	1.09	54½	49.60
Oregon	68,322	Original bag, fine	1.20	64½	42.60
Oregon	1,868	Original bag, fine	1.15	59	47.15
Oregon	6,718	Original bag, fine	1.17	61	45.63
Oregon	8,533	Original bag, fine	1.16	57	49.88
Oregon	54,609	Original bag, fine	1.20	60	48.00
Washington	39,956	Original bag, fine	1.16	60	46.40
Washington	13,128	Original bag, fine	1.14	55	51.30
Texas	19,080	Original bag, fine	1.14	61	44.46
Texas	10,389	Original bag, fine	1.18	59	48.38
Texas	17,647	Original bag, fine	1.20	59	49.20
Texas	9,156	Original bag, fine	1.17	56	51.48
Texas	29,987	Original bag, fine	1.19	61	46.41
Texas	10,274	Original bag, fine	1.20	56	52.80
Texas	29,408	Original bag, fine	1.20	59	49.20
Texas	10,515	Original bag, fine	1.22	57	52.46
Texas	1,560 8 mos.	Original bag, fine	1.08	65	37.80
Texas	11,353 8 mos.	Original bag, fine	1.10	58	46.20
Texas	114 (bags)	Original bags, fine	1.14	61	44.46
Texas	74 (bags)	Original bags, fine	1.17	62	44.46
Texas	84 (bags)	Original bags, fine	1.16	59½	46.98
California	2,480 8 mos.	Original bags, fine	.97	54	44.62
California	15,031 12 mos.	Original bags, fine	1.12	58	47.04
California	54 (bags) 12 mos.	Original bags, fine	1.12	52	53.76
California	7 (bags) 8 mos.	Original bags, fine	1.10	52	52.80
California	72 (bags) spring	Original bags, fine	1.12	63	41.44

# LAMB MARKETS

## Chicago

**J**ULY receipts of sheep at Chicago totaled 152,000, smallest for the month since 1940. The weekly supply ran evenly during the month, with the major portion consigned direct to packers; in fact out of the total received packers owned 120,000 or about 80 per cent. This did not leave many for sale on the open market. Largely on that account there was very little fluctuation in prices and the tendency was downward. The general weakness in the trade was attributed largely to the liberal movement of ovine stock to other markets, which kept the demand well supplied. The ceiling established on mutton products by the government held the price down on wholesale account and discouraged buyers from paying more than the ceiling figures would permit.

When the month opened the best lambs were selling at \$15.50. Later the best moved up to \$15.60 but the top prices were generally paid by city butchers or shippers. The big packers showed a bearish front all month and quickly took advantage of increased receipts, either at Chicago or at other points. The July run at ten market points was about the same as a year ago.

In the general movement of lambs during the month, war conditions brought some changes and dislocations. The supply of range stock coming to Chicago was smaller than usual because demand was so much stronger than usual west of the Rockies that the movement was largely toward the Pacific Coast. Earlier in the year practically all of the California crop was slaughtered on the West Coast and later the spring supply from Idaho and Colorado moved in that direction.

For the first seven months of the year, local receipts totaled 1,185,000 compared with 1,335,000 for the same time last year. The slaughter of lambs at all federally inspected markets is still running about 100,000 per month over a year ago, the total for the first six months of this year being 3,256,000 in excess of a year ago, a circumstance that is attributed largely to

the broader demand for mutton products from the military forces.

Since the heavy movement of lambs from Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia started early in June more lambs have been slaughtered in the New York area than anywhere else, because it is in this section that most of the lamb is consumed. Ft. Worth and most of the central river markets, including Chicago, received a large quota of lambs from the Southwest.

The general quality of the lambs received here for sale during the past

month was medium to good, most of the supply being farm fed. Some low grade lambs selling at \$12.50 to \$13.50 made the range of prices wide but the bulk cleared at \$14 to \$15, and the average cost during the month was around \$14.75. Near the close there was a sharp slump in the market, due mainly to increased receipts, and at the end of the month lambs were selling at the lowest point of the year, and lowest since the first part of last November. Prices averaged about 25 cents lower than a year ago.

## Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1943	1942
Total U. S. Inspected Slaughter, First 6 Months.....	9,391,856	9,212,529
Week Ended:	July 24	July 25
Slaughter at 27 Centers.....	343,949	297,802

## Chicago Average Live Lamb Prices (Wooled)

	1943	1942
Spring Lambs		
Good and Choice.....	14.81	14.30
Medium and Good.....	13.27	13.00

## New York Average Western Dressed Lamb Prices

	1943	1942
Choice, 30-40 pounds.....	26.18	27.30
Good, 30-40 pounds.....	24.68	26.25
Commercial, all-weights .....	22.68	22.90

## Weight, Yield and Cost of Sheep and Lambs Slaughtered June, 1943

	June 1943	May 1943	June 1942
Average live weight (pounds).....	88.50	92.05	83.93
Average yield (per cent).....	46.97	46.99	47.59
Average cost per 100 pounds (\$ ).....	12.53	13.80	12.59

## Federally Inspected Slaughter June, 1943 and 1942

	June 1943	June 1942
Cattle .....	707,905	1,039,128
Calves .....	326,523	475,099
Hogs .....	5,649,942	4,553,937
Sheep .....	1,593,675	1,481,443



After the seasonal change of lambs to yearlings the latter sold about \$1 lower than had been paid for young stock showing lamb teeth. The general trade in yearlings through July held at about this discount, with the price regulated largely by pelt value. Good yearlings at the best spot sold at \$14 to \$14.50, some at \$14.75 for the peak, but later on there was a greater variety in quality and at the close of the month a good many cleared at \$13 to \$14, with best at \$14.10. Low grade yearlings dropped down to \$12.

Demand for ewes during the month was fairly satisfactory. Most of the time the market was active and strong. A good many light-weight ewes sold at \$8, with the bulk at \$7 to \$7.75, and low qualities at \$6 to \$7. The supply of ewes was comparatively light. Shorn bucks were listed at \$6 to \$6.75 and not many were received.

A few aged wethers sold at \$8 to \$10 and two-year-olds went at \$10 to \$12.50. There was very little call for feeder lambs and the supply was negligible. A few shipments were made at \$13 to \$14.

Local traders do not expect as many sheep in August as arrived last year when the total was 215,000. The movement of range stock to the coast, it is expected, will modify the local run from the West.

Largely because of the increased government demand for mutton products the per capita consumption is reported well above 7 pounds at the present time and is expected to reach a record for the year.

Frank E. Moore

## Omaha

JULY, as usual, was a month of transition in the sheep and lamb market. California lambs, never very plentiful, disappeared entirely, except for a few coming back from feed lots, and early Idaho lambs made up the bulk of the range offerings. No southwestern lambs of any consequence were received here, but their presence in increasing numbers on some of the other markets had a bearish influence on the dressed trade. That pressure, incidentally, was largely offset by the fact that receipts were the lightest for any July since 1938, and the result was that closing prices

were steady to not over 25 cents below the end of June.

Native lambs, which usually make up a considerable share of the killer offerings at this time of year, haven't been fed so well as usual this year, due to the grain shortage. Consequently, their quality has been below par, and they showed more weakness than anything else in the killer line. Closing tops included Idahos at \$14.85, natives at \$14.50, and a quotable high on fed lambs of around \$14.75.

Prospects for the next month or so are not too bright, so far as receipts are concerned. Natives are expected to continue to come in rather poor condition. For a number of reasons, fewer range lambs went into feed lots early this year, and that source of supply will be smaller than usual. Shortages of both labor and grain have been factors there. Early range lambs appear to be pretty well gone, and it will be late in August or early in September before many lambs out of the later crop are received.

This scarcity of range supplies, plus increased interest in lambs to go into pastures, cornfields and feed lots, was the principal influence in boosting feeder lamb values 25 cents toward the end of the month. Good Idaho feeders, carrying considerable weight, brought up to \$13.75 and \$14 late in the month in spite of the break in the killer trade. There is every reason to believe that the outlet for feeding stock will continue broad, as the new grain crops are making satisfactory progress, and grass in this area has come through the midsummer hot spell in better condition than usual.

Yearling supplies, made up chiefly of old-crop shearling lambs which were held past normal marketing time to let wool get a satisfactory growth, dwindled as the month went along and were largely lacking during the closing week. Range yearlings have been a scarce article for several seasons, and there is no reason to believe that this year will be any exception.

Moderate offerings of ewes were absorbed freely by the killers all month. Closing prices were around 25 cents higher, with good quality ewes selling up to \$7.25 and \$7.50, medium to good grades at \$6.25@7.25, plainer ewes down to \$5.50 and culls and canners from \$5 down. Demand for breeding stock has not shown its usual

spring breadth, and the relatively few breeding ewes that went out sold mainly from \$8 down. Here again, scarcity of farm labor was a factor in holding down the demand. Yearling ewes, carrying flesh, are worth more for slaughter than they would bring in the breeder trade.

Byron Demorest

## St. Joseph

SHEEP receipts for the month of July were approximately 62,900, compared with 65,145 in June and 71,895 in July last year.

Bulk of offerings were from native territory, only a few loads of westerns being included. Compared with a month ago, lamb prices are generally steady. Best natives sold on the close at \$14.75, westerns up to \$15.

The high point during the month on trucked-ins was \$15; a few lots of rail-shipped made \$15.25. There continued to be a wide range in quality and a price spread of \$2.50@3. Some Idaho ranch lambs sold at \$15, but westerns were very scarce. Yearlings closed 25@50 cents lower, while ewes are generally steady. Yearling prices ranged mostly \$12.50@13.50 with best up to \$14.

On the close most good to choice ewes ranged \$6.50@7.50, with best at \$7.75.

H. H. Madden

## Kansas City

WITH receipts of 177,612 head during the month of July, the sheep division of the Kansas City market set a new all-time high for the month, some 38,000 head more than the next previous high July on record, back in 1929.

Receipts for the first seven months of 1943, ending July 31, totaled 1,273,208 head, the largest for the corresponding period since 1931, and an increase of 18 per cent over the first seven months of 1942. And for those seven months the Kansas City terminal has led the nation in number of sheep marketed. For many years Kansas City has been the largest market in the world for stocker and feeder cattle, but it is a new, and not in the least unwelcome, experience to lead the nation in sheep. Native

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College sheep exhibited by students in the annual spring fitting and showing contest.

**CONSIGNED TO THE NATIONAL RAM SALE:**

**Columbias:** 1 single entry (yearling)  
**Hampshires:** 2 single entries (yearlings).  
**Rambouillets:** 2 single entries (yearlings) and 1 pen of 5 yearlings.

springers from nearby states have constituted the bulk of the supply during the month, with occasional loads from Colorado and Texas, a few lots of yearling wethers, and a fair supply of slaughter ewes.

In spite of some rather sharp day-to-day fluctuations, values show little net change as compared with the close of June. After a top of \$14.75 for spring lambs on the last day of June, the first week of July found a sharp rise to \$15.25 for the best lambs offered. The market broke sharply at the opening of the second week, but on late sessions regained part of the loss and closed that week with a top at \$15. Early in the third week a few Colorado springers made \$15.25, and natives turned at \$15, but another break at mid-week left the closing top at \$14.75. That figure held through the final week of the month, and was the closing top of the month, just as it had been at the end of June. Ewe prices held unchanged for the first half of the month, but during the third week demand strengthened slightly, values advanced around 15 cents and remained that way to the close.

As the month ends, spring lambs of good and choice grade are quotable from \$14.25@14.75; medium and good kinds at \$13@14; and common lots at \$11@12.75. Good and choice yearling wethers are ranging from \$12.50@13.65, and medium and good lots from \$11.50@12.50. Slaughter ewes of good and choice grade are from \$7@7.75, and common and medium kinds from \$5@7.

Bob Riley

**Denver**

**S**HEEP receipts for July, 1943, totaled approximately 71,000 head compared to 105,000 in July, 1942, a decrease of approximately 34,000 head. The bulk of the salable supply consisted of fat spring lambs from Colorado and Idaho.

Choice fat spring lambs, during the first week of July, reached \$15.75, selling within 25 cents of the mid-June season's peak. Better grades closed strong to 15 cents higher, but common and medium kinds lost some ground. A holiday gap in receipts reduced the supply. One short deck of springers scaling 91 pounds brought \$15.75. Other choice truck-ins sold at \$15.50

freely, with good to choice at \$15 to \$15.35. One-hundred-pound fed Californias made \$15.25 flat, and medium to good range Idahos got killer action at \$14.40 flat. Yearlings, classified as lambs prior to July 5, were very scarce and worked lower. Ewes sold mostly steady, bulking at \$6 to \$7. Feeding lambs met improved demand and strengthened slightly. New-crop Idaho feeders, averaging 76 to 80 pounds, went out at \$13 to \$13.10. Fleishy feeders also from Idaho made \$13.25, with mixed fats and feeders at \$13.50.

During the second week of July fat springers advanced to within 15 cents of the season's high point, or \$15.85. Early receipts were small. Better grades closed steady to higher. The spread between finished and unfinished spring lambs continued to expand. Choice truck-ins, averaging 77 to 106 pounds, scored \$15.85 early, closing at \$15.75. Good and choice springers sold freely at \$15 to \$15.50. Good to choice range Idahos, averaging 96 pounds, made \$15.10. Early in the week a deck of 97-pound range Colorados in choice condition brought \$15.75. Yearlings continued scarce, lost price ground, and closed 15 to 25 cents under last week or at \$13.85. Odd lots, grading from common to good, sold at \$11.50 to \$13. Ewes strengthened slightly, with best shorn truck-ins making \$7.15 and bulking at \$6.50 to \$7. Good and choice feeders were quoted up to \$13.25.

A short-lived price bulge early in the third week of July carried choice Colorado fat spring lambs up to \$15.85 for 89-pounders. Truck-ins from 80 to 97 pounds made \$15.75. Medium to good Idaho and Montana range springers sold at \$14.50 to \$14.75; good to choice Idahos later bringing \$14.85 to \$15.10. Shorn yearlings with Nos. 1 and 2 pelts, grading common to good, were picked up at \$11@12.50. Good and choice slaughter ewes usually topped at \$7.15. Feeding lambs continued very scarce and showed no weakness. One load of good and choice 86-pound Idahos went out at \$13.50 early. The late trade was confined to truck-ins selling at \$12.75.

During the fourth week of July receipts expanded slightly. The close was mostly steady to strong, however. A load and deck of strictly choice 88- to 93-pound Colorado spring lambs reached \$15.85, early. Thereafter the top was \$15.75, paid for truck-ins av-

eraging 80 to 102 pounds. Eight loads of good and choice Idahos landed at \$14.85, while 86-pound range Colorados made \$15. Ewes were in fairly broad demand all week and closed fully steady, bulking at \$6 to \$7.25. Acute scarcity carried feeding lambs 25 cents higher early. Fleishy 80-pound Idaho feeding lambs reached \$14 the last week and medium to good truck-ins were picked up in small lots at \$12.25 to \$12.50.

Jacqueline O'Keefe

## Ogden

RECEIPTS of sheep and lambs at Ogden for July totaled about 267,336 head compared to 318,181 for July last year, a decrease of about 50,000 head. The bulk of the July

receipts come from Idaho, and the decrease this year is accounted for largely by the holding back of shipments from that area. Three fourths of the entire receipts of all sheep and lambs were sold at Ogden in July this year as compared to two thirds of the total receipts for July last year.

Around two thirds of the fat lambs sold through July were taken for shipment to various West Coast packers. The other third was sold to various midwestern and interior Iowa packers. Many feeding lambs went east into Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana, Illinois and Nebraska. Fat ewes were sold for shipment both east and west.

During the first two weeks of July fat lambs worked somewhat higher. At the beginning of the month, choice lambs were bringing \$14.75 and by July 12 the top was \$15.35. These

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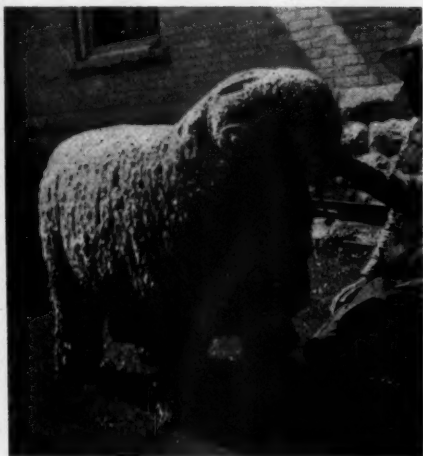
Yearling ram bred by John K. Madsen, bought by the Beals at the National Ram sale in 1941.

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## **R A M B O U I L L E T S**

**F. R. CHRISTENSEN**

**EPHRAIM, UTAH**



This is 2072, one of the stud stud rams I am consigning to the National Ram Sale. He took second place in the Sanpete County Rambouillet Day Show. Also, three of the rams in the pen of 5 entered in the sale took second place in pens of three at the same show.

All of my rams are large, smooth, heavy boned, and have extra long staple wool.

higher prices held through July 18, after which the lambs worked lower, dropping first to \$14.75, and closing at \$14.50. Most fat lambs sold during the month averaged 80 to 102 pounds.

Feeding lambs worked 50 cents higher during the month. At the first of the month they were topping at \$13 and at the end of the month, at \$13.50. One load of feeding lambs sold on July 28 at \$13.60. Around 50 cars of feeding lambs were sold on the market during the month, averaging between 60 and 75 pounds.

Choice ewes at the beginning and end of the month were bringing \$7, although there were a few days during the middle of the month when a top of \$7.25 was reached.

Ed Marsh

## **Lamb Contracting**

THE contracting of feeding lambs remained rather dormant in most sections of the Rocky Mountain area during the last week of July, according to the weekly report of the Market News Service of the Department of Agriculture. The uncertainty of the development of Kansas wheat pastures for fall and winter grazing made buyers extremely cautious, and feedlot operators also were reported as waiting until they could determine what the feed prospects would be.

Conditions in the various areas were reported as follows:

**Wyoming:** Forward contracting of lambs continued in extremely light volume. Asking prices for feeding lambs continued unchanged at \$13 per hundred and better, F.O.B. loading point. Several bands purchased some time ago were being offered at \$13.25 plus handling charges. A small band of white-faces in southwestern Wyoming was reported sold during the week at \$13.50 per hundred, but the sale was of too light volume to provide a reliable criterion of current values. Another band of approximately 6,000 head changed hands in southern Wyoming at \$13 for October delivery. Dealing in ewes was likewise on a restricted basis. In the southeastern area some crossbred yearlings were reported sold for early delivery at \$11.50 per head, and some "solid-mouth" ewes upwards to \$9.25.

**Colorado:** Contracting continued to be extremely dull, virtually no deals were reported. Some lambs in the southern section were being moved to market in slaughter condition, relieving pastures to the extent that feeders could be carried for considerable length of time.

**Eastern Idaho:** There has been a fair volume of contracting of mixed fats and feeder lambs for August and September delivery dur-

ing the past two weeks. Several sizable bands of mixed blackfaces which will carry fat ends estimated to range from 25 to 65 per cent, were reported sold. The price on the bulk of these was indicated at \$13.25 per hundred, F.O.B. loading point, and a small proportion went at \$13. A few weeks earlier, reports indicate, there had been a few bands of lambs of similar description at \$13.50 per hundred. Contracts are said to provide for deliveries starting about August 10 and continuing through mid-September.

**Montana:** Buying demand for lambs was reported narrow, and few, if any, current contracts were reported. Trade estimates indicate upwards of 35 per cent of the lambs in the state are now under sale contract but a large proportion of these was contracted before spring lambing. The bulk of the sales of the preceding few weeks were made at \$13 per hundred, but many of these contracts provided for average weights above 67 pounds. Activity in breeding ewes was very light. Limited numbers of dry, aged ewes were reported sold recently at \$4.50.

**Eastern Oregon and Washington:** Spring lambs are reported as virtually at a standstill. Some previously contracted Washington bands are being topped for resale at \$13.25 to \$13.35. Marketward movement of Willamette Valley lambs continued large and many were reported going on rape pastures, as other pastures are becoming dry and short. Some lambs are losing flesh on depleted pastures and many unfinished lambs have been reaching central markets. A sharp price break at most coast markets this week was expected to retard marketings.

**California:** In California feed conditions continued to dry up and market receipts increased sharply. In the San Francisco Bay district upwards of 25,000 lambs were unloaded the last week in July. This was the fourth consecutive week of such near record runs. Quality ranged from common to good, probably 25 per cent choice in the loads, half of the lambs being shorn and the rest full woolled.

Very little current contracting is practiced during July and August so that most firms worked on a week-to-week basis buying currently, but by the end of the week, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Portland had lambs on hand sufficient to overload current slaughter capacity. At San Francisco prices declined \$1 to \$1.50 per hundred. Many decks of medium to good lambs, averaging 70 to 77 pounds, sold at \$12 to \$14, and only choice, 80- to 85-pound lambs were up to \$14.50.

Underlying factors in the sharp decline were: (a) abundance, of medium to good lambs; (b) small supply of choice grades; (c) quotas filled in small plants; (d) uncertainty over shearling pelt prices in September; (e) excessive feeding cost to hold lambs in slaughterers' hands; (f) limited killing capacity; (g) dressed prices no lower.

Most local packers attempted to slaughter at the full 100 per cent quota allowed individual plants but could not keep ahead of the current temporary offerings.

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AT THE NATIONAL RAM  
SALE, 1942, FROM THE  
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Top Single Stud — \$1,000.00

Two Top Pens of Five —  
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Good Registered Breed-  
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509 McCornick Building Salt Lake City, Utah

# THE AUXILIARY

## Report of Work in Texas

THE idea of organizing a woman's auxiliary to the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association originated with Mrs. Willie B. Whitehead. Her primary object for the Auxiliary was to aid the association in publicity of wool and mohair, mutton and chevon. Her enthusiasm aroused the interest of many ranchwomen.

The Auxiliary was organized at the annual convention of the Texas Association in December, 1938, at San Antonio. Mrs. Whitehead was elected to serve as the first president and under her leadership this young organization grew and prospered.

The activities of the Auxiliary have been numerous and its influence widespread. A few of the more important matters will be brought out in detail in another part of this article.

### Officers of the Auxiliary

The first president who served in 1939 was Mrs. Willie B. Whitehead. The daughter of a pioneer ranchman, B. M. Halbert of Sonora, Mrs. Whitehead and her husband live on a large ranch near Del Rio. Wool and mohair products are her hobby. Mrs. Fred Barrett of Comstock served as a most efficient secretary and treasurer during Mrs. Whitehead's regime.

The second president was Mrs. J. T. Baker of Pecos County. She has always been a leader in religious affairs in her community. Her husband, a former president of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, is one of West Texas' outstanding ranchmen. That year the Auxiliary launched forth into new fields, particular stress being laid on demonstration work. The membership grew considerably during Mrs. Baker's year.

Mrs. Marsh Lea of Ft. Stockton ably assisted Mrs. Baker as secretary-treasurer.

In 1940 Mrs. H. C. Noelke of San Angelo assumed the duties of the office of president. Mrs. Noelke, ably assisted by Mrs. Len Mertz also of

San Angelo, carried the organization on to new heights and many interesting achievements were recorded under their leadership. Mrs. Noelke is an enthusiastic ranchwoman, dividing her time between their ranch near Sheffield and their city home in San Angelo.

The next president selected by the Auxiliary was Mrs. Guy Nations of Maryneal in the Sweetwater community. Her secretary was Mrs. Lance Sears, also of Maryneal. As the first president in war times, Mrs. Nations had a difficult task, but in spite of this the Auxiliary had a most profitable year.

This now brings us to the current year of 1943 when Mrs. Sayers Farmer of Junction was elected to the presidency. Mrs. Farmer is well assisted by Mrs. Stanton Bundy of Kimble County. Mrs. Farmer's hobby is her three daughters. They live on their ranch on Copperas Creek.

### Auxiliary Activities

The Women's Auxiliary's greatest achievement so far has been the promotion of wool and mohair. Their untiring efforts aided the passage of the truth-and-fabrics act, which has been the means of everyone's being able to purchase 100 per cent wool goods.

Much publicity has been given to wool and mohair through various successful style shows, outstanding examples being the style show luncheon given in San Angelo in September, 1940, and the beautiful one held in Ft. Worth in December, 1939.

### Queen's Dress

During Queen Elizabeth's historic visit to the United States in 1939, she was presented by the wool growers of the United States with woolen material for a frock. The wool for this fabric came from Texas, and was woven by the Fortsmann Woolen Mills. World-wide was the publicity given this event when the heads of the two greatest nations met in Washington,

the Queen of England in a dress of U. S. virgin wool and the wife of the President wearing a dress of English wool.

### Miss Wool and Mohair

Miss Iris Brennan of Del Rio represented Texas in the Parade of States at the N. Y. World's Fair in 1939. She wore a dress of the same material as the Queen's. Her outfit was presented by the Texas Auxiliary.

### Woolen Exhibits

From time to time wonderful exhibits of beautiful wool and mohair fabrics from the great woolen mills of the country have been displayed. Demonstrations have also been given for educational purposes.

### Chuck Book

An outstanding cook book has been compiled by members of the Auxiliary, hundreds of copies of which have been sold. It contains recipes for the preparation of mutton and chevon in every style from Lamb en brochette to cowboy style Son-of-a-Gun.

### Essay Contest

In 1941 an essay contest was sponsored by the Auxiliary for 4-H Club members. Prizes of woolen blankets for the best essays on wool and mohair were awarded.

### Conventions

Since organization in San Antonio in 1938, quarterly meetings have been held by the directors in Del Rio, Kerrville, Mason, Junction, Sweetwater, Lubbock, Sonora, Ft. Stockton, Mineral Wells, and A. and M. College. Current business is discussed at these meetings.

Delightful entertainments are always enjoyed by those present.

Annual conventions at Ft. Worth in 1939, in San Angelo in 1940, Del Rio in 1941, and San Antonio in 1942 will always be remembered as delightful occasions by all who were privileged to attend.



### The Current Year 1943

Most Auxiliary members are ardent Red Cross workers who devote countless hours to the making of surgical dressings, knitting, and canteen work. Members of the organization have also been donors at the blood plasma centers.

All-wool lap robes have been donated to the convalescent soldiers at the Pyute and Del Rio hospitals.

### Nurse's Scholarship

At the June meeting it was voted to pay the expenses of one or more girls who desire to take nurse's training. A Kimble County girl was selected and part of her scholarship was paid to the training school of the Shannon Hospital in San Angelo. Her entry into training immediately releases a valuable nurse for duty in the war zone.

### Roll of Honor

A roll of honor of the names of all husbands, sons, or daughters of Auxiliary members who are serving in the Armed Forces is being compiled.

In these various ways and by their own individual activities on their ranches our members are contributing their share to the war effort and at the same time carrying on the Auxiliary work with enthusiasm.

### Meetings of 1943

In March a large and enthusiastic meeting of directors was held in Sonora. Again in June we held a most enjoyable meeting in Ft. Stockton, and we are looking forward to the September meeting in Coleman.

The annual convention will be held in Ft. Worth early in December.

### A U. S. O. Picnic

DID you ever do something because you felt it was right to do it and then, have a perfectly wonderful time as the result? This is what happened to the Robert Cauthorns, Virgil Cauthorns and Edward Jarretts as a result of entertaining twenty-five enlisted men from the Del Rio Bombardier School, with an all-day picnic on our ranch on Devil's River, one Saturday in May.

We had made every preparation a week before, even to knowing just how many points we were going to put into our barbecue sauce. Not having had very much experience in entertaining the Army and not knowing

August, 1943

## BIRCHLANDS SUFFOLKS

"We breed from the best that we may breed better."



*Our 1943 consignment is a concentration of our best blood lines and warrants your inspection.*

**DOUGLAS  
PIGGOT**

McMURDO, B. C., CANADA

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**Hardy — More Wool — Less Feed**

Write for booklet and list of breeders  
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MERINO RECORD ASS'N.**

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For more pounds of lamb in less time use a Suffolk ram. For literature and list of breeders, write the

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ASSOCIATION**  
Middleville, Michigan  
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## W. S. O'NEIL

Denfield, Ontario, Canada

**Registered Suffolk  
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**100 Registered range rams  
50 Registered ewes**

These animals are from selected stock with the same breeding as our National Ram Sale entries.

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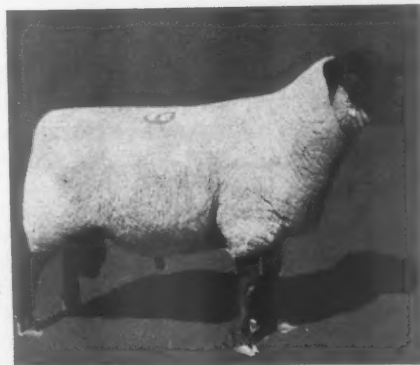
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**Registered Suffolk Sheep,  
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**AT THE NATIONAL RAM SALE I  
AM OFFERING:**

**1 yearling stud sired by Bonida  
Masterpiece**

**1 pen of 5 yearlings sired by the  
Reserve Champion ram at the  
1941 Calgary Show (a Stewart  
bred ram).**



Bonida Masterpiece 8728

These rams are all big, rugged and uniform with plenty of bone and soundness. They are in excellent breeding condition.

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GREENWICH, UTAH



### REGISTERED RAMBOUILLET SHEEP

**125 Big Smooth Yearling  
Range Rams for Sale**

See Some of My Top Rams at the  
National Ram Sale

### RAMBOUILLETS



American Rambouillets are the all-important range sheep of the West, producing an excellent quality of both fine wool and mutton. They are hardy, long lived, heavy shearers, early "lambers" and their herding and grazing qualities are a notable feature.

Rambouillets need not be crossed. They are an ideal sheep in their purity. Experiments have proved this.

Proper selection of ewes and use of the long stapled, smooth rams within present Rambouillet range herds will give greater increase in wool and mutton production value than crossbreeding to other breeds.

For literature and breeders' list write

**THE AMERICAN RAMBOUILLET  
SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION**

San Angelo, Texas

**BILL LITTLETON, Secretary**  
**V. I. Pierce, President**  
Ozona, Texas

**W. S. Hansen, Vice-President**  
Collinston, Utah

if they would really "go" for barbecued mutton, frijoles, and potato salad as ranch people do, the three of us ladies talked hours over our party line, trying to have it just right.

We couldn't decide if twenty-five pounds of potatoes would be enough and if twelve cups of beans would take a pound and a half of bacon or more or less. The point system was fairly new at this time and we were most cautious; of course now, a month later, we feel like veterans with the points. Then there were the cakes to think of. We each made two cakes, and at the last moment, more in fear of what our cakes tasted like than in fear of not having enough, we had our Country Club cateress make us three huge cakes. These were brought out from town by a neighborhood couple the evening before.

That was really a busy evening for all of us. The river is on a lower ranch about twenty miles from where we live, so we had to get our things together the evening before to be in readiness for an early morning get-away. The muttons had to be dressed, too; there were bridge tables, chairs, crocks for iced tea and water, Victrola, big bucket to carry water from the river, the food, oh! just any number of things. We had ours all out on the back porch just ready to be put into the pick-up in the morning. About 9:15 P.M. just as I finished icing my last cake it started raining and oh! did it rain! You know it is funny with West Texas ranch people. We just sit home and pray for rain and say what we would give for a big rain and the minute it starts raining we all try our best to go somewhere. Well, it rained and rained and rained that night.

The next morning we had a rather deflated feeling, knowing we would have to call the boys not to come; because of the rain the camp grounds would be so wet and unfriendly. We just looked out on the back porch and heaved a sigh, not exactly relishing the idea of putting everything back in place. Just before we called the Del Rio operator we just chanced to telephone the river ranch to see how many inches of rain we really had had and were told that not one drop of rain had fallen. Oh! oh! oh! did we get busy! no rain! the picnic could continue. The help was called and we started loading cakes, pans, bridge

## SUFFOLKS HAMPSHIRE

### STUD AND RANGE RAMS

Our Suffolk Stud Rams are sired by an imported Stewart Paul Ram and the Hampshires by a Finch ram. See my choice consignment at the National Ram Sale, where quality counts.

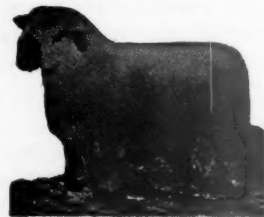
Also have a few registered Suffolk ewes and ewe lambs and a few Hampshire ewes for sale.

### GEORGE A. REED

Route 2, Burley, Idaho

## HAMPSHIRE

Hardy - Prolific



**A mutton breed  
producing market lambs  
that give you**

**POUNDS - PROFIT**

Write for Booklet  
and breeders' list

**The  
American Hampshire  
Sheep Assn.**

72 Woodland Ave.

**Detroit, Michigan**

**Helen Tyler Belote, Secy.-Treas.**  
**C. Harold Hopkins, President**

### AMERICAN SOUTHDOWN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Southdowns again won grand champion earload of lambs, grand champion wether, and grand champion pen of lambs over all breeds at the 1942 Chicago Market Fat Stock and Carlot Show. Write the Secretary for additional information. Eugene Helms, President  
W. L. Henning, Secy., State College, Pa.

tables, chairs, potato salad, horse shoes, etc. Then behold! we were told that we couldn't get to the highway except by horse-back as the big draw was running.

So down to the creek we went hoping for a Red Sea miracle but instead of the waters parting we mounted the good old faithful plug and made a pioneer crossing. Time after time we made the crossing until the pick-up was empty except for a few pecans that had fallen from the cakes, a broken record, and a few things that the gentlemen of the family just absolutely refused to cross,—I suppose all of you remember moments like this! The Cauthorns were waiting for us on the other side in their pick-up. They had practically made a new road from their ranches in order to escape the high water and washed-out roads.

We arrived at the river about thirty minutes before the truck with the boys. The men rushed around getting the meat on while the ladies endeavored to hurriedly create a home-like atmosphere on our camp grounds. When the boys arrived we went to the truck and greeted them and told them to make themselves at home and to do exactly as they wished. They started smiling and taking off their caps and one could almost see them relaxing mentally. Some played bridge, some threw horseshoes, some hiked, most all went swimming but some just lay on their backs and looked up into the trees, saying that they didn't know Texas had such beautiful trees. It was a rather warm day but regardless about half of them scaled the hill just back of the barbecue pit. One boy started chopping on an old tree trunk with the camp axe. He was chopping with an air of perfect abandon, almost as if he were doing the one thing he enjoyed most. One of the boys played our South American tunes and did the dances for these records just because he wanted to do so, not especially entertaining us but making himself at home. Two of the boys stood by the barbecue pit watching "Herman" administer the savory touch to our meat.

Some of the boys insisted on helping us with the last details of lunch.

There were about seven or eight of us sitting under a large oak tree peeling onions, cutting up pickles, lemons, tomatoes, and the conversation was something like this: "Whats' the difference between your sheep and goats,

## HAMPSHIRE MATTHEWS BROS.

1943 National Ram Sale

Offerings:

- 2 single studs
- 1 pen of 5 registered rams
- 1 pen of 5 range rams

Ovid, Idaho

One of our studs this year, we think, has a little more quality and style than any ram we have ever offered, and the others maintain our normal high standards of quality. This quality was shown in the price-breaking record made in last year's sale by our pen of five registered rams that sold at \$215 per head.

## POLO RANCH

HAMPSHIRE and CORRIEDALES

Stud and Range Rams in Both Breeds  
For Sale, Singly and in Larger Numbers.

My consignment to the 1943 National Ram Sale will consist entirely of Hampshire Stud and range rams, both yearlings and lambs.

You will be able to secure top Hampshires here.

Malcolm Moncreiffe, Owner

BIG HORN, SHERIDAN COUNTY, WYOMING

### SHEEPMEN'S BOOKS

Sampson's Range and Pasture Management.....	\$4.00
Sampson's Native American Forage Plants.....	5.00
Sampson's Livestock Husbandry on Range and Pasture.....	4.50
Hultz & Hill's Range Sheep and Wool.....	3.00
Morrison's Feeds and Feeding.....	5.00
Also for Enjoyable and Instructive Reading	
Gilfillan's Sheep .....	2.50
Call's Golden Fleece .....	2.75
Klemme's An American Grazier Goes Abroad.....	2.50
And for the Children	
Perdew's Tenderfoot at Bar X.....	3.00

For Sale by

NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

509 McCornick Bldg.

Salt Lake City, Utah





### R. W. HOGG & SONS

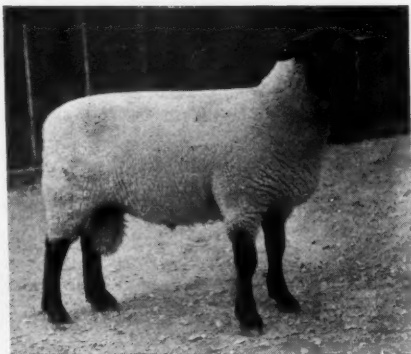
Route 4 (Box 472) Salem, Oregon

#### SEE OUR HAMPSHIRE AT THE NATIONAL RAM SALE

All of our sheep trace directly to the Goldsmith breeding through Blendworth Basildon and the Mount Haggins rams we have used. Our offerings this year have the quality that comes through good breeding and care. A group of our yearlings are shown here.

## Canadian Pacific Railway Supply Farm

CALGARY, ALBERTA



Our First Prize Suffolk Ram Lamb at the Calgary Show. Our Sale Entries are of similar high quality.

Invites your inspection of our offering of

### SUFFOLK AND HAMPSHIRE RAMS

at the 28th National Ram Sale

They have been retained for this sale and we trust they will please you.

J. McCULLOCH, Supt. of Agriculture  
Calgary, Alberta

JOCK STEPHENS, Shepherd  
Strathmore, Alberta

### SHEEPMEN'S BOOKS

Sampson's Range and Pasture Management.....	\$4.00
Sampson's Native American Forage Plants.....	5.00
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#### And for the Children

Perdew's Tenderfoot at Bar X.....	3.00
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For Sale by

### NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

509 McCornick Bldg.

Salt Lake City, Utah

not in looks but for range conditions and financially?" Then, our question in turn, "What's your favorite type of plane and why?" There was such a natural, easy flow of conversation not strained and forced. There was so much laughter, the kind that bespeaks a happy thought.

You ladies know how you feel when you have prepared a meal for guests and observe that the meal is truly relished. We felt that the boys enjoyed the meals very much, especially the cakes! After much reluctance, we finally admitted that the much loved chocolate cakes had been made by Mrs. Landrum, the cateress, and not by ourselves.

As the shadows were lengthening into dusk and just before the farewells began, the strains of old-time music floated through the air and we all broke forth into a good old Virginia Reel.

This day spent on a picnic ground overlooking Devil's River surrounded by oak, sycamore, and pecan trees, a slight breeze whispering through the leaves, with a group "one for all and all for one" for Victory will remain with us for an "aeon or two."

Mrs. Ned Jarrett

## A Second Ranch Party

MEN stationed at Laughlin Army Air Field who attended the second ranch party given through the ranch committee of the United Service Organization in a live oak grove on J. C. Mayfield's Devil's River Ranch called it the most enjoyable outing they have attended since they have been in the Army.

Hosts were Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Drisdale, Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Hodge, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Taylor, Jr.

Swimming, bridge and dominoes as well as target practice with a .22 rifle formed entertainment during the outing.

Five of the boys were from Brooklyn and one of them once lived in Poland. Some of them, commenting on the beauty of the place, called it the prettiest spot they have seen in Texas.

Hosts declared they learned as much from the boys as the soldiers did asking questions about ranch life.

## The 1943 Lamb Crop

THE 1943 lamb crop docked in the thirteen western sheep states was a little over 4 per cent smaller than the 1942 crop and 7 per cent smaller than the record 1941 crop, the Department of Agriculture reported on July 1.

For the United States as a whole, the 1943 lamb crop is estimated at 4.5 per cent less than the 1942 crop and 7 per cent smaller than the 1941 crop, but 3 per cent larger than the ten-year average. The crop is estimated at 31,101,000 head compared with 32,604,000 in 1942 and 32,854,000 in 1941.

### The Western Lamb Crop

The western lamb crop is estimated at 20,137,000 lambs compared to 21,052,000 last year, 21,644,000 in 1941, and the ten-year average of 19,374,000 lambs. The estimate indicates that the 1943 western lamb crop is about 900,000 head smaller than in 1942 and 1,500,000 below the 1941 crop. The smaller lamb crop was largely due to less favorable weather during the past winter and spring than a year earlier. Ewes did not winter in as good condition and range feed conditions were not as good, the report states.

Figured in percentages, the 1943 lamb crop in the western states was 77.6 per cent, compared with 80.7 per cent in 1942, and 85.2 per cent in 1941, and the ten-year (1932-41) average of 77 per cent.

The 1943 lamb crop is about the same size as last year in Montana and South Dakota; in Wyoming, Texas, and Utah, it is only a little smaller; in Colorado, Arizona, Nevada, and California, the crop is smaller, while reductions are fairly heavy in New Mexico, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

### The Early and Late Crops

Both early and late lamb crops are smaller than in 1942, with the greatest reduction in the early crop. The "early lambs"—those normally available for market prior to August 1—this year made up about 20 per cent of the total crop compared with nearly 22 per cent in 1941 and 1942. The 1943 early lamb crop was about 10 per cent smaller than in 1942. The smaller early crop was due largely to

## SUFFOLKS

With

## SIZE AND QUALITY

We invite your inspection of our consignment of rams at the  
National Ram Sale, Salt Lake City, Utah

AUGUST 24 and 25, 1943

HOWARD VAUGHN

DIXON, CALIFORNIA

### LINCOLNS

We are offering for sale this year a carload of Lincoln yearling rams of the heavy-wooled, strong-boned type; also 15 Lincoln stud rams.

Our consignment to the National Ram Sale this year includes 2 Lincoln stud rams and a few choice yearling Suffolk and Hampshire rams.

ERNEST ROBSON & SONS

Denfield, Ontario, Canada

### CORRIEDALE INC.

Breeders of Corriedale sheep exclusively since 1918

HERBERT T. BLOOD, Pres.

1635 East 13th Ave. Denver, Colo.

### WANT TO BUY

A WELL-BROKEN SHEEP DOG

Please describe fully what you have.

L. F. MONTGOMERY

ARNOLD, KANSAS

## Yearling Rams

## Crossbreds

### Lincoln Cross Rambouillet

Both half and three-quarters

Hardy — Range raised — In good condition.

They have plenty of size, quality, and wool from many years of consistent selective breeding.

These Rams will add weight, quality and dollars to your lamb and wool crops.

WRITE OR WIRE OR COME AND SEE THEM.

E. W. WAYMAN

INGOMAR, MONTANA

## Bartlett Brothers

Vauxhall, Alberta, Canada

We have a small but select flock of

### Pedigreed Suffolk Sheep

True to type, maintained at a high state of perfection.

Young Stock Usually for Sale



The kind of rams we breed and sell.

See Our Consignment at the  
National Ram Sale.

## J. W. MATTHEWS

BURLEY, IDAHO

### Registered Corriedale Sheep

These rams are of  
Moncreiffe Breeding

They are well grown out this year  
and one of the best flock of rams  
I have had.



See my entries at the National Ram  
Sale August 24 and 25, 1943

unfavorable early weather in the Northwest and a reduction of ewe inventories in early lamb sections. The California and Arizona early lamb crops were smaller than in 1942, with considerably smaller early lamb crops in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. The Texas early lamb crop is smaller than in 1942. California and Arizona early lambs developed well and made good finish and weights. In Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, unfavorable winter and early spring weather with late feed held back the development of the early lambs—later good feed has resulted in the lambs making good weights and finish. The eastbound movement of Arizona and California lambs has been about 50 per cent of 1942, with an increased slaughter of these lambs in California.

year, with a small reduction in Utah. The late lambs in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington show a large reduction. The crop of late lambs is also smaller than in 1942 in Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, and California.

### Feed Conditions

Late lambs have made good gains in the northern and mountain sections, where range feed is good. Sheep and lambs are gaining in West Texas and New Mexico where earlier dry conditions were relieved by rains. There are dry feed conditions on some of the sheep ranges in Arizona, Utah and Nevada, and the lower ranges of south-central Colorado.

Contracting of feeder lambs for fall delivery has not been heavy, with limited activity since early June.

## The Lamb Crop

All numbers in thousands; that is, add 000

State	Breeding Ewes, 1 Year Old and Over January 1 Numbers			Lamb Crop Docked					
				Per Cent of Ewes January 1			Numbers Docked		
	1941	1942	1943	1941	1942	1943	1941	1942	1943
Montana.....	2,722	2,858	2,887	89	81	81	2,423	2,315	2,338
Wyoming.....	2,825	2,910	2,910	84	78	77	2,373	2,270	2,241
Colorado.....	1,449	1,579	1,484	93	87	88	1,348	1,374	1,306
New Mexico <sup>a</sup> .....	1,705	1,633	1,586	72	76	71	1,235	1,234	1,133
Arizona <sup>a</sup> .....	548	548	546	83	85	80	456	467	438
Utah.....	1,876	1,970	1,990	86	80	78	1,613	1,576	1,552
Nevada.....	621	584	555	83	81	81	515	473	450
Idaho.....	1,531	1,531	1,424	106	101	99	1,623	1,546	1,410
Washington.....	474	464	413	110	108	100	521	501	413
Oregon.....	1,307	1,216	1,107	99	88	80	1,294	1,070	886
California.....	2,403	2,451	2,353	90	88	85	2,163	2,157	2,000
South Dakota.....	1,386	1,566	1,645	99	94	89	1,371	1,470	1,467
Texas.....	6,568	6,765	7,036	72	68	64	4,729	4,600	4,503
Total 13									
Western States.....	25,415	26,075	25,936	85.2	80.7	77.6	21,664	21,053	20,137
aTotal 24 Atlantic and South Central States.....	3,149	3,161	3,104	98	96	96	3,086	3,050	2,971
bTotal 11 North Central States....	8,140	8,484	8,295	100	100	96	8,104	8,501	7,993
U. S. Total.....	36,704	37,720	37,335	89.5	86.4	83.3	32,854	32,604	31,101

<sup>a</sup> Includes Indian-owned sheep in Arizona and New Mexico.  
<sup>b</sup> Excludes Texas. <sup>c</sup> Excludes South Dakota.

The Idaho movement of early lambs has been late, with shipments in June and July much below a year earlier. Texas early lambs made a poor start with unfavorable weather and feed but improved feed later has resulted in a heavy late June and July movement of sheep and lambs.

The late lamb crop in the 13 western sheep states is about 3 to 4 per cent smaller than in 1942, and 5 per cent below the 1941 late crop. In Montana, Texas, and South Dakota, the late lamb crops are about the same size as in 1942. The late crop in Wyoming is nearly as large as last

Western hay crops are fairly good, but not heavy with a light carryover of old hay in the irrigated feeding sections. Grain crop prospects are good in irrigated sections. Beet by-products will be greatly reduced. Feed crop supplies in the corn belt are materially below last year.

### Breeding Ewes

The total number of breeding ewes in the 13 western sheep states is about the same as a year ago. The marketing of old ewes in 1942 was offset by the large carryover of ewe lambs from the 1941 lamb crop. The number of breeding ewes at the beginning of 1943



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1943  
2,338  
2,241  
1,306  
1,133  
438  
1,552  
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1,410  
413  
886  
2,000  
1,467  
4,503

20,137

2,971  
7,993  
31,101

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was larger than a year earlier in Texas, South Dakota, Montana, and Utah, with no change in Wyoming. In the other western states there was a reduction in breeding ewe numbers, with the largest reduction in the Northwest.

The carryover of ewe lambs from the 1942 lamb crop was the smallest in several years and was estimated at 4,820,000 head compared with 5,690,000 from the 1941 crop, and 5,224,000 from the 1940 crop. The supply of ewe lambs (now yearlings) is not large enough to maintain present breeding ewe numbers except in Texas and South Dakota and possibly in Montana and Wyoming.

#### Native Lamb Crop

The native lamb crop is estimated at 10,964,000 head compared with 11,551,000 lambs last year, 11,190,000 in 1941, and the ten-year (1932-41) average of 10,798,000. The 1943 native lamb crop is nearly 600,000 head smaller than the 1942 crop and about 200,000 less than in 1941.

The lamb crop in the 11 North Central States (corn belt states) included in the native states is placed at 7,993,000 compared with 8,501,000 last year, 8,104,000 in 1941, and the ten-year (1932-41) average of 7,560,000.

#### Feeder Lamb Prices

In the statement printed below, Mr. Monte M. Moore clearly sets forth the grower's position in respect to prices for feeder lambs this year.

Men who make a business of finishing lambs are greatly concerned over the prospects for supplies and prices of feed. Many who have studied the situation say that at present prices of feeder lambs and feed, they cannot operate if prices of fat lambs continue to be governed by the present O.P.A. ceiling prices on dressed lamb and mutton.

As Mr. Moore points out, it is plain that the question cannot fairly be solved by lowering the price of feeder lambs. The logical action would be to raise ceiling prices on dressed lamb, and so give both growers and feeders a chance to at least break even. So far, O.P.A. rejects proposals for higher ceilings.

It is possible that Congress may give new direction to the O.P.A. when it meets in September. Growers and



Romeldale, the dual purpose sheep. Produces select wool and choice lambs.

## 50 ROMELDALES

### at the NATIONAL RAM SALE

## A. T. SPENCER & SONS

Gerber, Tehama County, California



Ogden

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Salt Lake City

#### PELLETS

Sheep & Cattle  
the  
Ideal Range

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See Your  
Feed Dealer

#### CREDIT AVAILABLE

- for -

Sheepmen - Cattlemen

4 1/2 %

INTEREST

### UTAH LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATION

Beneficial Life Bldg., Salt Lake City

Select your rams at the  
NATIONAL RAM SALE

August 24-25, North Salt Lake, Utah



"HOME  
ON THE  
RANGE"

SHEEP  
CAMP  
TRAILER

Will save you \$75 per month in feed of horses, yet gives you the use of your truck for hauling lambs, feed, etc.

Can be drawn by car or saddle horse. Full size bed, stove, cupboard, table, bins, drawers, large frost-proof vegetable compartment, etc. 100% weather-proof. All over rust proof metal construction, insulated.

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## CORRIEDALE EXCELS

As a heavy shearing, long - stapled breed with a real carcass. Be sure you get Corriedale, not some cross-bred which resembles this established breed.



Association Life Membership \$10—Registry 50c, transfer 25c. All membership and half of registry fees used for breed promotion. We maintain a complete progeny record and have as members the leading State and Federal agencies in the U. S.

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#### AMERICAN CORRIEDALE ASS'N.

Incorporated 1916—Fine Service for 27 Years  
For Booklet and List, Address Secretary

## FOR SALE 20,000 HEAD GOOD SMOOTH YEARLING EWES

Located at Crosbyton, Texas;  
would load on Santa Fe.  
Will sell in any size bunches.  
Over half of these yearlings are  
Rambouillet and Corriedale cross;  
others, good smooth Rambouillet  
ewes.

**JESS ELROD & SONS**  
Box 1191 San Angelo, Texas

## LINCOLNS FOR SALE

I have a number of Lincoln stud  
rams, and yearling and lamb rams for  
sale. Also some fine yearling ewes.  
All sheep are eligible for registration.  
They may be seen at my home.

**IVAN G. EPPERSON**  
Phone 280-R4 Jerome, Idaho

## THE AMERICAN SUFFOLK SHEEP SOCIETY

### MERITS OF SUFFOLK SHEEP

Early maturity, hardiness, lean ment, and  
fecundity. Suffolk rams are excellent for  
crossing. Produce high quality market lambs  
at early age.

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For History of the Breed, List of Members,  
Pedigree Blanks, Etc., Address the Secretary.

## SHROPSHIRE

are the most profitable breed of sheep  
for the practical-minded man. Breeders  
say: "They are easiest to handle," and  
their lambs being even-weight, even-  
size "bring a price above the market-  
top of the day." Shropshires produce  
quarter to three-eighths blood combing  
wool, always salable. They are most  
beautiful of the breeds. More than 10-  
700 members are enrolled.

## The American Shropshire Registry Association

LAFAYETTE, INDIANA  
Glenn Chappell, President  
J. M. Wade, Secretary-Treasurer

feeders should discuss this question  
with their United States Senators and  
Congressmen while these legislators  
are at home. (Editor.)

Assuming for purposes of discussion, that  
feeder quotations are too high—what is the  
reason? It could be that the grower is ask-  
ing too much. It could be that feeds and  
labor are too scarce and expensive for profit-  
able feeding; or it could be that the feeder  
has no assurance of getting an adequate price  
for his finished product.

First, is the grower asking too much when  
he asks 13 cents to 13½ cents at home for his  
feeding lambs? Let us make a comparison  
with 1941, which year we can still all re-  
member. That year lambs in Wyoming start-  
ed out at around 10 cents and worked up to  
11½ cents—a few sales made up to 11½  
cents. Assume an outfit is running 10,000  
ewes, gets an 80 per cent lamb crop, keeps  
half his ewe lambs or 25 per cent of his crop,  
for replacements, leaving him 6,000 feeder  
lambs to sell. He has at least 15 employ-  
ees that he paid around \$75.00 per month  
—annual payroll \$13,500. This year he  
is paying around \$150.00 per month (both  
figures include board allowances), annual pay-  
roll \$27,000 and he asks 13½ cents for his  
lambs. Assuming his 6,000 lambs average  
65 pounds and that they sold for 11 cents in  
1941 and will sell for 13½ cents in 1943,  
his income will have increased by \$9,720,  
against which he has an increased payroll of  
\$13,500, or a net income \$3,780 less than in  
1941—and at a time when most prices are  
higher, and the grower is accused of asking  
too much for his lambs.

The grower, on an average, sells about 60  
per cent of one lamb for each ewe he runs.  
Today he has about \$12 tied up in each ewe  
besides \$10 in real estate and other fixed  
investments—\$22 investment to produce 60  
per cent of one lamb—or about \$36 invest-  
ment to produce each lamb—not to men-  
tion interest, taxes, labor, personal efforts,  
and years of work to build up his outfit.  
Unlike the feeder, he cannot lay out when  
the season looks discouraging.

So I think we can rule out the proposi-  
tion that the grower is asking too much  
for his lambs, and if everyone were fair to  
him he should be getting 15 cents.

The second proposition—are feeds and la-  
bor too scarce and high for profitable feed-  
ing operations? We don't have at hand any  
figures on relative feed costs, but it is  
evident to anyone that feed prices have in-  
creased more than the cost of the feeding  
animal. The animal is still on the cheap  
side of the ledger. Labor costs in many  
cases have doubled doubtless due to compe-  
tition with war-work wages and trying to  
induce men to stay with livestock and on the  
farm. We don't see what can be done di-  
rectly about labor costs, but something could  
and should be done about feed costs—gov-  
ernment allotments and subsidies on corn,  
barley, hay, for example.

The final proposition—Is the feeder assured  
of getting an adequate price for his finished  
product? This is where the real trouble lies.  
Today we have inflated wages and feed costs  
but deflated meat prices. To be on a par

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sell 3,000 choice, young ewes.  
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## NATIONAL CORRIEDALE SHEEP ASSOCIATION

809 EXCHANGE AVENUE  
UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.

with war contracts, war wages and general war prices, meat is at least 25 per cent too cheap. Many people won't agree with this statement, but we believe that a study of comparative prices will bear it out. The administration have taken a stand to "hold the line" or roll back prices on meat and other foods, and they appear to be too indifferent or too stubborn to admit the inequity of such a stand or to give any ground. They want to roll back prices, but allow factors entering into the cost of production to go up as much as 100 per cent. This inequity can doubtless be worked out in time if the people interested in the production of meat keep pounding it home to Congress, the O.P.A. and the administration.

The feeder is not the only one troubled with feed and labor costs. In many sections the sheepmen have to buy large quantities of hay and concentrates for winter feed—and prices are up 50 per cent to 100 per cent. With ceilings on meat and wool where they are, the sheepmen cannot long stay in business and already there is talk of serious liquidation. If this liquidation materializes, we will wake up and find ourselves a have-not nation in meat and wool. Then Mr. Hull and Mr. Wallace will say, "O. K., you fell down on the job and are not producing enough meat and wool, so we will buy it from our 'good neighbors'." And maybe that is what they want.

Think it over. The existence of the whole meat industry from the producer to the packer—including the commission firms—is in jeopardy under present conditions.

Monte M. Moore

## Grade Labeling of Meat Continued

UNDER an order issued by the Office of Economic Stabilization, effective August 5, grade labeling of beef, veal, lamb and mutton carcasses and wholesale cuts has been continued. The grades are the same as those set up under the O.P.A. regulations governing the rationing of meat.

The Office of Price Administration lost its authority to require labeling by an amendment to the Emergency Price Control Act, but it is now continued under the O.E.S. because it is deemed essential to stabilization of prices.

All of the above named carcasses and wholesale cuts of meat must carry a grade as placed thereon by a meat inspector from the Department of Agriculture or a statement from the Department that a grader was not available for the inspection.

Farm slaughterers are not required to have their meat graded by a Department official as little of such meat is placed in regular consumptive channels. However, a farm slaughterer

must grade his own meat in accordance with the regulations.

## New Head of Shippers' Traffic League

FRED A. PHILLIPS of Baker, Oregon, a former president of the Oregon Wool Growers Association and also of the Cattle and Horse Raisers Association of Oregon, has been chosen to serve as president of the Northwestern Livestock Shippers' Traffic League.

In a recent broadcast, Mr. Phillips urged postponement of the hearings on the westbound meat rate case until after the war, saying:

In my opinion, any changes in freight rates that are made at this time would have to be rearranged and readjusted following the war because we must have a readjustment of everything after the war. Surely the artificial situations created by war conditions themselves and by government regulations—considered necessary in carrying on the war—would afford the Interstate Commerce Commission no fair opportunity to prescribe freight rates now that would be reasonable and suitable when peace time comes with all the new problems and different conditions that will arise. . .

## Who Determines Prices?

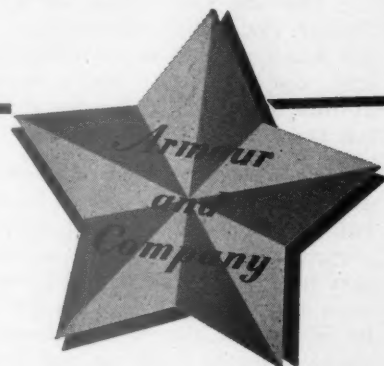
★ The skill and knowledge of commission men and packer buyers are factors in determining the prices at which livestock change ownership—not because they determine the actual value of the livestock but because in their trading they reach an agreement regarding the quality possessed by the animals and, consequently, the grade into which they fall.

In normal times, the value of the different grades is determined by the consuming public. Housewives fix a "ceiling" which is entirely in-

dependent of such factors as production cost and trading procedure. At present "ceilings" are fixed by government authorities.

The trading that goes on in the "yards" is an effort on the part of the salesmen to get full value or the "ceiling," and an effort on the part of the buyers to get livestock at a price which will not exceed the value as determined by consumers. Competent salesmen and buyers whose training enables them to "look" under the hide and accurately appraise the quality and quantity

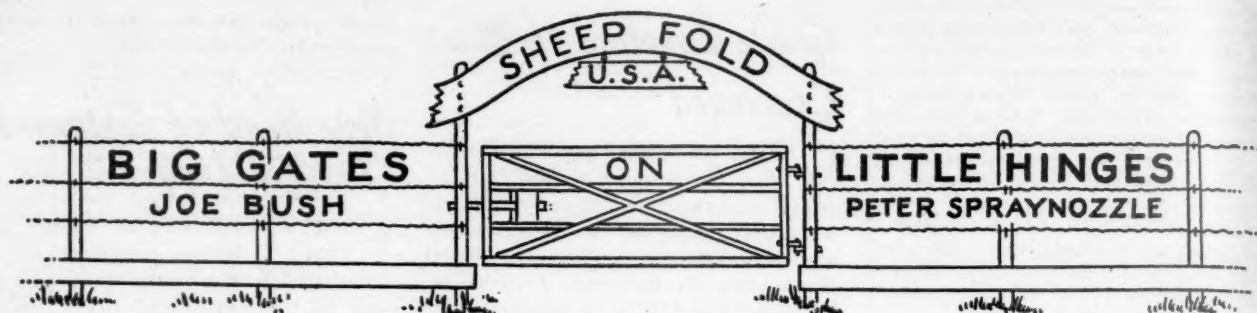
of meat there have little difficulty in getting together on a price because each knows it is the consuming public which determines the value.



*Edgewood*  
President

## ARMOUR and COMPANY





JOE BUSH says that in the past month two men in our town have been called home from their missions here on earth. Joe and me knew both men very well over a long period of years and enjoyed the acquaintance and friendship of both.

In the obituary given one of the men on the front page, with a two-column picture, he was referred to as an investment banker, businessman, active as a citizen, a clubman, etc., and otherwise extolled—for two columns. The other man was dismissed with a short paragraph on the inside of the second section without a picture or a writeup, and maybe that is all as it should be. But Joe and me want to write our little story of the two men without using the name or picture of either. Many of the men of the range country will know and name them both, as they read this little story in our Big Gates on Little Hinges column for the August number of the National Wool Grower.

The one man, whom we will name the Investment Banker, came out of a university to find his father had left him a trust fund providing an income that made life easy, too easy; gave him a home in California, one in Florida, and trips to Europe and memberships in all the top bracket clubs in our town.

He served on many committees, not because of his understanding of things but because of the cash contributions he could, and did make to many worth-while projects our town has put over with civic pride in the past fifty years. He was liked by the few people in our town who got to know him by anything but his name. He was what the world knows as a "good guy" but unknown to the people on our Main Street. He was not a mixer; he went his way from his club to his office, to his apartment, and when he died, one old-timer said, "You know, I have known him by name all my life, but the man I saw in the casket was the face of a man I had never seen before."

The other man showed up in our town, a gangling kid in search of a job, any kind, and got one tromping wool in a wool sack; from that to sheepherding, camptending. Spent a lot of money and saved a little; gathered a few sheep of his own, became a member of his state wool growers' organization, and when World War No. 1 came out from behind the 8-ball, this sheepherder was a top-notch wool grower. And like many wool growers in the years that followed the war, he was spread out a little thin—too much land, too many sheep and too much credit at the bank—and in the years of '30 to '33, he was one of

the growers that was plowed under. But he did not like the idea of just lying there in the furrow, so he got up and tried it again.

He was not as young as when he came to our town in search of a job, but he knew the sheep business, and one banker knew him. So by adding the experience of one man with the credit of another, another start was made and he was on his way again when the present war clouded the issue and called two of his sons to the defense of the flag. And now he's gone, a 17-year-old boy, two daughters with their university educations, and his widow will try and hold the business together until the boys at the front come home, if they do.

He was not a member of any club; he lived in a modest home; his only vacation was the annual meetings of the state and national wool growers' associations. He was taller than most men, with a fine head of white hair, and many men in all the western states never knew his surname, but knew and loved and called him, "Steve."

To Joe Bush and me, Steve was a friend. We worked with him in the sheep camps, played with him at wool growers' conventions—made whoopee in our own way, and when the convention was over, went our separate ways to sheep ranches in different sections of the intermountain West.

Steve built himself a monument—unknowingly—in the hearts of thousands of sheep and cattle men of the West who knew and loved him as Steve. And so Joe and me will leave him with a prayer that he will find peace and contentment in the big range country behind the stars.

Joe Bush says there is something in the life of men and women who live the American way of life as they find it on the farm, the ranch and the range; who endure the sun, the rain, the zero weather of midwinter; who see the coming of spring, the growing time of summer, the Injun summer of autumn, and the harvest; who not only endure the heat and the cold but love the outdoor life they live. They produce, often prepare and serve themselves the food they eat; prepare the makeshift shelter and make the beds in which they sleep. Their life is as far apart from that of those who always walk on pavement and play on the well-kept sod of a golf course; who eat what is produced and prepared for them; who pay their way and sit as boarders at the table—as the stars in heaven that cast their reflection in a pool in a valley where the four-leaf clover grows.

Peter Spraynozzle

## Around the Range Country

(Continued from page 13)

### Dell, Beaverhead County

July weather has been rather unsatisfactory. The range didn't grow through June and is the shortest in years (July 26).

Very few contracts are being made yet on this year's lamb crop, which we estimate at about 10 per cent under that of 1942, but fourteen cents for fat lambs and  $12\frac{1}{2}$  to 13 cents for feeders are the prices in those made. No ewe lambs have been taken.

Coyotes are bad in some sections and will be worse this fall, a contributing factor being the inability of sheepmen to get the popular types of shells for their guns.

Good herders are hard to get, and up to the present we've found it hard to get sufficient canned goods and coffee for those we have.

Reports indicate that sheepmen are not at all pleased with the government wool buying set-up.

Paul R. Martinell

### Alzada, Carter County

Weather conditions have not been favorable for the sheepmen of this section this year. The severe winter killed some feed and while June was fair it did not measure up to that month in the past few years. Also, we had a lot of dry ewes this year, hence, poor lamb yields. And the coyote situation is worse than for several years.

While I haven't heard of any lamb contracts, yearling ewes are selling at \$8 to \$11, the fine wools going as high as \$10 and the crossbreds getting an additional dollar.

I haven't any information on government wool appraisals, but prices paid for the 60 per cent of the wool sold before that plan became effective ranged from 45 to 47 cents.

O. A. Gilkey

### Idaho

Seasonal temperatures prevailed, with some cool periods and some warm spells, and with local showers sufficient to be helpful to range plants in many higher sections. Grains are mostly good, and the harvest is on a

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little earlier than usual. The second alfalfa hay crop is being cut. Irrigated pastures are good, but lower native pastures are getting too dry. Livestock are doing fairly well.

### Caldwell, Canyon County

Feed conditions are good (July 5). Haven't heard of any lamb contracting. Coyotes are bad.

C. Gabiola

### Washington

Two weeks were slightly below normal in temperature, and two weeks were somewhat above normal, while precipitation was mostly light, being inadequate for most rapid growth of native vegetation. Excellent haying weather prevailed. Pasture is mostly fairly good, and livestock are making satisfactory gains in most sections, though confined to the higher areas east of the mountains.

### Ritzville, Adams County

Since the first of July our feed on the summer range has been better than last year. We had lots of rain in June that's made grass on the winter range look very good (August 3).

We did not save as many lambs as we did last year, the average being about 100 per cent. There has been some contracting of mixed lots of feeder lambs at 13 cents. Most of the sheepmen are cutting down their sheep numbers on account of the help shortage. So far as I know there's been no trouble in getting cars to ship the lambs to market, but the runs are slow.

The coyote problem is serious, as the government trapper here has too much territory to handle, and ammunition is hard to get. I haven't been able to get any since last winter; though I signed for .30-.30 shells, I haven't been able to get any for over

90 days. The bears are bad and I know the coyotes will be after the sheep come back to the winter range. Sebastian Etulain

### Oregon

The month's temperatures showed rather wide ranges, from unusually high some times to as low as freezing in some higher sections at others. Precipitation was not heavy nor general, being adequate for present needs only locally. Corn is improving but small grains suffered from the heat. Good haying weather prevailed. Pastures and livestock are mostly doing well and are in good condition.

### North Powder, Union County

I have been in the sheep business for many years and a member of the Oregon Wool Growers Association and look forward each month for the issue of the National Wool Grower.

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FIT

Grower

Some of the sheepmen in this part of eastern Oregon sold their wool before April 25; those who did not took a loss. I donated mine to the Commodity Credit Corporation at a ceiling price of 36 cents set by O. P. A. My neighbor sold his wool to Draper & Company for 41½ cents, ceiling price set by someone else; both clips were alike.

The O. P. A. also placed a maximum price of \$20 per ton on hay in several of the western states, with a 40 per cent increase in the operation of sheep over last year. A grower getting 36 cents for wool and paying \$20 per ton for hay will not be in business next year. If the government duplicates this low-priced wool program in 1944, a large percentage of the sheepmen will be forced out of the business.

With O. P. A. irregularities and the increased cost of operating, no money available for coyote control, and ammunition hard to obtain, I believe the only choice the sheepman has is to sell out while he has a chance to salvage something from his outfit.

Ross Jones

## California

Temperatures fluctuated, around normal at times, somewhat above and at times somewhat below, along the coast and over the interior valleys, but were generally seasonal and favorable. Showers were generally negligible, which is normal for the month. Pasture is dry, even in the mountains, but feed is adequate, and livestock are in good or satisfactory condition in all sections.

## Willits, Mendocino County

We have no complaints about range feed conditions; they are better (August 1) than for the previous three years. Our most serious problem at present is marketing our lambs. The crop was much larger than last year's and now there are thousands of them in this section that a few weeks ago were good killers without a market. These lambs have been running on the dry ranges and are deteriorating fast and holding the ewes down, and a large part of them will be a total loss. Always before there has been a ready market for the light lambs from this area.

This year our only income from our sheep has been the wool, which has

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run about two pounds lighter per fleece in comparison with the average of the past few years.

At this time meat is the hardest thing to get for our camps. It is also quite difficult to get herders, as wages are too high on the basis of returns in the industry.

I have taken a 10 per cent loss in my lamb crop through coyotes this year. I cannot get any ammunition at all for .25-.35 rifles.

J. D. Sagehorn

## Nevada

The weather was mostly too warm and too dry, with increased fire hazard, deficient water supplies, and slow growth of native vegetation generally. Irrigated hay crops were satisfactory, but native hay was not so good. Ranges generally were too dry, but were still affording enough feed to maintain livestock in normal condition for the season. Lambs were moving to market steadily. Ranges still show the beneficial effects of the good June rains in northern counties.

### Elko, Elko County

All of our sheep move to the summer range about the middle of June and conditions there do not vary much, although this year the forage was a little late in developing.

We are having some trouble in getting sufficient herders, and it seems to me it would be a good thing if the government would import some young Basque herders. Although the Farm Bureau has given us some help in the labor shortage, the problem is far from solved.

A few lamb contracts have been made at 13 and 13½, including both fat lambs and feeders. There haven't been any sales in ewes, and the only grower I know whose wool has been handled under the government plan was disappointed with the results.

Coyotes are getting worse each year.

A. E. McBride

## Utah

Mostly dry, hot weather prevailed, though with occasional, local relief by summer showers. Storage water was deficient and grains ripened prematurely. Light yields of wild hay were reported. Persistent drying winds desiccated even forage grasses and plants. Some oats were being cut for hay and wild hay cutting was begin-

ning generally. Livestock generally were doing fairly well.

### Vernal, Uintah County

Range conditions are pretty good (July 27), about equal to those of last year. The spring range is dry but the feed is good. Some feeder lambs are being contracted at 13 cents a pound. I think the lamb crop is somewhat smaller than last year's.

We still do not have a full quota of herders; also finding it hard to get jam and bacon, and the coffee does not last from one stamp to the next.

Coyotes are bad this year, but they've always been bad here.

Clifton W. McCoy

### Price, Carbon County

At this time (July 27) the condition of the summer range is about the same as in the last three or four years. The situation in regard to coyotes is very bad. I have to hire my own trapper and can't get any ammunition.

Fat lambs are being contracted at 13 cents and feeders at 12½ cents.

Bernard Iriart

### Garrison, Millard County

July has been hot and dry, without storms of any kind (the 20th), and due to so many late frosts, feed on the high ranges is late. There is no lack of coyotes; they're worse than in previous years.

From 12½ to 13.60 cents per pound is the present price range on feeder lambs. I think the lamb crop as a whole is not so large this year.

I haven't heard the results of appraisals of wools from this section under the government plan. However, about 90 per cent of the clip was sold direct to dealers early in the season at 41 to 43¼ cents.

We are having trouble in getting sufficient canned goods, sugar, and coffee for our camps.

Heckethorn & Johansen

## Colorado

Temperatures averaged near or somewhat above normal as a rule, with less than the usual amount of showers in most sections. However, pasturage, where mostly used by livestock, has continued sufficient in most sections. While rain is needed everywhere, more especially in south-central counties, livestock continue in good or excellent shape.

### Hotchkiss, Delta County

Feed conditions since the first of the month have been good but the range is drying up rapidly (July 29). At that it is a little better than for the past two years at this time.

The labor problem is still with us. While we've had some assistance from government agencies, help is poor and undependable. Likewise we have met up with the soy bean and cottonseed cake shortage. As in other sections, coyotes are much worse than in past years.

The early returns on the wools purchased under the government set-up were very unsatisfactory but late ones have come as hoped for.

Louis & Enos Hotchkiss

### Grand Junction, Mesa County

We haven't had any rain, and feed conditions are not as good (July 30) as in the past couple of years.

The lamb crop was about 10 per cent below last year's and so far has not come up to expectations.

Shortage of herders, difficulties in getting sufficient canned goods, and heavy losses from coyotes are some more of our problems.

Gobbo Brothers

### Olathe, Montrose County

We have had enough rain recently to put the range in fair condition and livestock are now doing well (July 29).

There is much dissatisfaction with the returns on wools sold under the government plan. Clips are bringing from two to five cents below dealers' offers early this year.

The lamb crop is about the same as last year, possibly a little larger in size, but none of it is moving yet.

We haven't had any serious trouble in getting food supplies, except for sugar. And we have sufficient help of kind. A federal agency brought some Navajo Indians in but they were not satisfactory. Also due to a scarcity of trappers, coyotes are increasing.

S. J. Harris

### New Mexico

Temperatures were generally about or somewhat above the normal for the month, while showers occurred frequently, and were rather well distributed, going far to relieve the serious drought condition on the public range. While ranges as still pretty spotty,

they are improving generally, and livestock are largely in good condition.

### Aztec, San Juan County

Most of the sheep in this district are summered on the San Juan National Forest in Colorado where there has been ample rain and the ranges are in excellent condition (August 1). Our winter ranges need rain badly, however.

Quite a lot of our fat lambs have already been contracted for October delivery at \$13.25 to \$13.40 per hundred. Not many of the sheepmen have had the returns on the sale of their wools under the government plan, but of those who have, some are dissatisfied and others seem to feel all right about the transaction.

So far as I know the supply of herders is sufficient, and personally I have been able to secure ample food supplies for my outfit. The coyote men-

ace is worse, as fewer government trappers have been working.

J. Frank Ridenour

### Clovis, Curry County

Range conditions are about 15 per cent short of the two preceding years, with only spotted showers and prospects for feed crops far below those of several years past.

The meat situation is a very serious problem with no beef to be had, killing plants all closed, and cattle numbers increasing. Business men cry to Washington for relief and a young man comes along, listens, passes the buck to Albuquerque, to Denver, to Chicago, thence to Washington where the complaint reaches a permanent pigeonhole, and that is the last of mass meetings and clamor to eat our beef and lamb.

The number of lambs saved this year is about 10 per cent less than

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Write for Bulletin 246

William Cooper & Nephews, Inc., 1921 Clifton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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Dipping  
POWDER**

in past years. We do not raise any fat lambs, marketing the crop as feeders, and within recent weeks no contracting has been done. I don't believe we'll have any trouble in getting cars for shipping, as the Santa Fe seems to get them with a few days' notice.

There is a serious situation in coyotes; they're about 20 per cent more numerous than last year, and ammunition can't be had here.

Help is impossible; government agencies stall and pass the buck instead of really helping the producers.

In my opinion, the livestock industry, with numbers pyramided year after year, is facing complete chaos within a very few years unless we are permitted to eat the beef and lamb we've been urged and prodded to produce. Common sense seems to be in absolute blackout in Washington.

P. E. Jordan

### Hope, Eddy County

At this time (July 15) we have had good rains and feed is plentiful, but prior to July we'd had an extremely dry spell, extending from last fall.

Our lambing percentage was under last year's. None of the crop is marketed as fat, and the present range on contract prices for feeders is 11½ to 13 cents. Yearling ewes are selling at \$12 a head, both fine wools and crossbreds.

We sold our wool in March at 45 cents a pound, as against 43½ cents last year. Altogether I think about a third of the wool in this section was sold early to the dealers at 38 to 47 cents.

It's hard to get bacon, lard and beans, but we've had sufficient coffee to satisfy our needs. We have plenty of herders at present.

Coyotes are numerous in this section.

J. H. Clements

### Arizona

Temperatures were mostly well above normal, too high for the best interests of rangemen, and showers were not sufficiently heavy nor general to relieve the drought, except in part locally. Ranges continue thin and poor as a general rule, and livestock are in fair to poor condition, with no immediate prospects of improvement.

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## Springerville, Apache County

July has been a very dry, hot month for all altitudes from seven thousand feet down, although some showers the last three days of the month brought a little relief. The higher altitudes have been normal.

The lamb crop, I should think, is 10 per cent smaller than last year, due to labor shortage. No contracts made yet on feeder lambs, but fat lambs are bringing 25 cents dressed. Have heard of no sales of any breeding ewes, and there are a lot for sale.

Herders are very scarce, and mostly old, lame or half-blind and one-eyed. Some help has been shipped in from Old Mexico for farm help, but no sheep herders that I know of.

I have heard of no returns on wool sold under the government plan; the bulk of the clip, however, was sold before the government took over, at very satisfactory prices. My wool sold for 40 cents in March.

The most difficult food supplies to obtain are lard, salt pork, pinto beans, and dried fruit.

In my locality coyotes are no more plentiful than last year, but greatly increased in some other parts of Arizona. Up to date I have been unable to secure any ammunition.

T. J. Hudspeth

## Flagstaff, Coconino County

It's very dry here (July 10); in fact we are having the longest period without rain in the last ten years.

Fine-wooled yearling ewes are selling at \$14 a head and crossbreds at \$13. No feeder contracts are being made, but 14¼ cents is the contract price on fat lambs.

I shipped my wool to the National Wool Marketing Corporation and have not yet had the sales returns. Most of the wool of this section was sold to the dealers early in the year at 40 to 46 cents.

Having no trappers, we are unable to cope with the coyote problem at all and the situation is very bad. It's also impossible to get sufficient ammunition.

M. P. Espil

## Western Texas

Seasonable temperatures prevailed, promoting the growth of all vegetation having ample moisture, and moisture was sufficient for present needs of forage in most sections. Some



Grand Champion Lamb—1942, Fat Lamb Show, Kansas City, Missouri. Raised on Calf Manna by Floyd Burns, Hardin, Missouri.

Grand Champion of 1941 American Royal Show—Sold for \$166 — Raised on Calf Manna by Jack Sudderth, Garber, Oklahoma.

Champion Ram Lamb, 1938, California State Fair, Junior Division — Raised on Calf Manna by Gladstone Reed, Jr., Alamo, California.

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J. F. Walker, Woodbine Farms, Gambier, Ohio, wrote us awhile back:

The records of the awards at the leading Eastern shows for the last few years is proof of the quality of our Southdowns and of our Corriedales which we are showing under the name of Midwest Corriedale Co. . . . We are starting our lambs off on Calf Manna at about 2 weeks of age. Some of our Corriedale ewes with twin lambs now have over 100 pounds of lamb at 75 days of age. We have Southdown single lambs that are making right at a pound a day of gain. We are using a ration about one-half Calf Manna in our creeps . . . We feel it is the best feed for young lambs we ever used.

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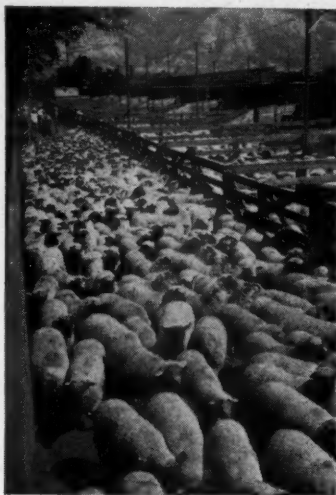
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shortages of water were reported where light winds did not turn the wind pumps. Ranges are curing satisfactorily, and livestock marketing is rising sharply. Cattle were making good gains.

### Christoval, Tom Green County

Hot weather prevails (July 10) and the range is somewhat drier than it was last year.

There has been some delay in the handling of the Texas wools under the government purchase plan, so no returns have been made yet. Most of the 1943 clip grown in this section will be sold under the plan as only about 25 per cent of it was purchased by dealers prior to the issuance of the wool-takeover order. Around 45 cents was paid then. J. H. O'Harrow

## Sydney, Australia

### Ram Sales

THE 1943 Sydney Ram Sales, held three days beginning May 31, recorded the highest prices paid for rams since 1929. Eleven hundred and twenty-eight Merino rams averaged about \$280 each as compared with 953 sold in 1942 at an average of \$117.

Five Merino stud rams sold for over \$4,000 each and the top stud brought \$6,120.

On the 123 Corriedale rams offered at the sale the top was \$1,326, and the average \$200.

Two other breeds were sold with which we in the United States are not so familiar: Dorset Horns and Border Leicester. These rams averaged \$119 and \$168 each, respectively.

## New Manager for Ogden Stock Yards

R. C. "DICK" ALBRIGHT, who is well known to readers of the Wool Grower as one of its market reporters, is the new general manager of the Ogden (Utah) Union Stock Yards, which is a branch of the Denver Union Stock Yard Company. He succeeds K. E. Daugherty, who is entering private business.

Associated with the Denver Stock Yard Company for twelve years in various capacities, Mr. Albright became traffic manager and assistant to the general manager at the Ogden yards in February, 1942. That position is now being filled by E. E. Marsh.

*The National Wool Grower*



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## Meat Quotas

THE War Food Administration has announced an increase in the swine quota for each local slaughterer for the month of August from 85 to 90 per cent of the total live weight of swine which he slaughtered in the corresponding month of 1941. Quotas on all other meats remain the same: 80 per cent for lamb and mutton and 65 per cent for beef and veal.

Another order provides that any commercial slaughterer may deliver during the month of August, in addition to his quota, an amount of pork equivalent to 2 per cent of the slaughterer's pork quota base for quota period 4 (July 1 to September 30, 1943).

In the states of California, Oregon, and Washington a commercial slaughterer may deliver during August in addition to his quota an amount of lamb and mutton equivalent to 7 per cent of the slaughterer's quota base for quota period 4.

Both orders became effective August 1.

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## Increase in Texas Warehouse Fee Permitted

EFFECTIVE August 5 the Office of Price Administration permitted the wool warehousemen in the State of Texas to charge for the service of handling domestic shorn wool under the 1943 Wool Handler's Agreement of the Commodity Credit Corporation (a) their maximum prices established for the service as allowed by the General Maximum Price Regulation or (b) one cent per pound of wool.

The one cent per pound handling fee represents an increase of 1/2 cent over the maximum rate previously charged by most Texas warehousemen. The price of wool will not be changed by this regulation, but the increased cost will be absorbed by the producers themselves. However, this fee is lower than most handlers' rates in other parts of the country, which rates range from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 cents per pound higher.

Chief Appraiser Durham Jones, the latter part of July, announced the appointment of G. W. Shield of San Angelo as regional appraiser in that state. He succeeds Ernest Woodward, who had resigned as of August 1. Mr. Shield for six years has been warehouseman for Joe B. Blakeney and widely acquainted in the trade.

## Meat Board's Research Program

RESEARCH projects to be sponsored by the National Live Stock and Meat Board at various institutions this year were approved at a recent meeting of its Advisory Nutrition and Research Committee. They include:

A study of the comparative nutritional value of various fats, Dr. George O. Burr, University of Minnesota.

Use of lard in the treatment of eczema, Dr. Arild E. Hansen, University of Minnesota.

Retention of vitamins in braising beef, Dr. Evelyn G. Halliday, University of Chicago.

Retention of vitamins in roasting beef, Dr. Sylvia Cover and Dr. P. B. Pearson, Texas A. and M. College.

Cooking pork, lamb, and veal by various methods, Dr. C. A. Elvehjem, University of Wisconsin.

Continuation of the study of Nutritional Cytopenia, Dr. Paul L. Day, University of Arkansas School of Medicine.

Other work at the University of Chicago and Nebraska is also being considered by the committee.